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Vol. CLXXXII No. 2378 WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE GRAPHIC AUGUST 18 1945

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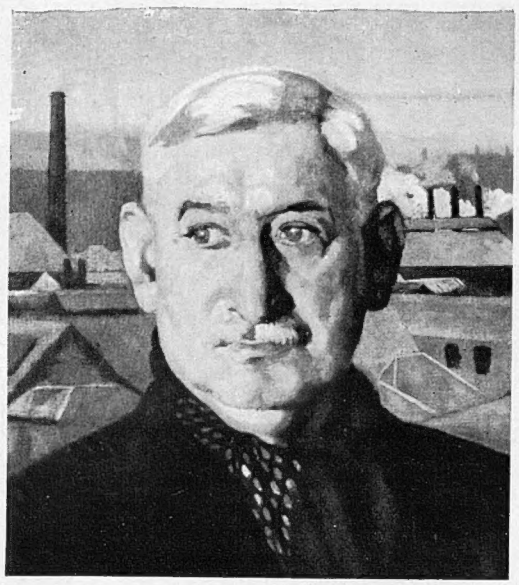

Painted by Miles de Montmorency.

TOM J. DAVIES was born in Swansea sixty-six years ago of a family which has long been associated with the metal trade. His grandfather, his father and several of his uncles were employed in the copper works where Mr. Davies himself began at the age of twelve years and where he is still working. During his 54 years in the industry, he has gained experience of all branches of copper refining, but most of his industrial life has been spent as a 'lader'. When copper is being refined bars weighing 3 cwt. each have to be charged by hand into a furnace where they are melted. Some impurities float on the top of the molten metal and are skimmed off, others are eliminated by blowing air through it. The oxygen content of the copper is reduced to the correct proportion by plunging into the molten metal green wood saplings, each some twenty feet long and six inches in diameter. These char and decompose, producing charcoal and gases which combine with oxygen. Finally, the molten metal is 'laded' from the furnace to a mould designed to take exactly the right amount of metal for a specific purpose. This is done in hand ladles each carrying 40 lb. and calls for both skill and perfect physical fitness. Mr. Davies was carrying out this exacting work until he was 65. The copper which he refined was used for making the fireboxes of locomotives. It is due to his skill and that of his fellow craftsmen that ingots are cast without internal flaws and can, in consequence, be rolled into the flawless plates which are essential both for a locomotive drawing a crack express train and a colliery shunting engine. On reaching retiring age in 1942, Mr. Davies gave up his job as a 'lader' but volunteered to remain in the works until victory is won. His experience enables him to step into any job at a moment's notice and fill temporary gaps caused by sickness or unexpected rushes of work. He has the satisfaction of knowing not only that he is making a direct contribution to the war effort, but indirectly assisting the efforts of his three boys in the forces and his daughter in a munition works.

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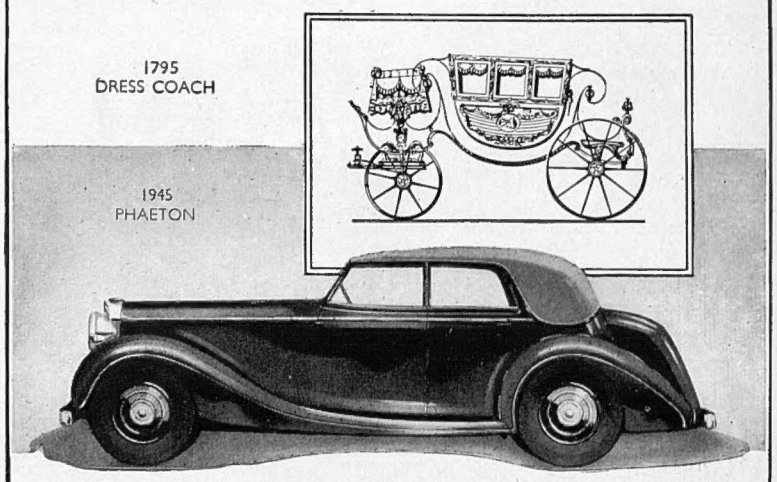

Volume CLXXXII No. 2378 The SPHERE, London, August 18, 1945

THE SPHERE
With which is incorporated "THE GRAPHIC"
The Empire's Illustrated Weekly

HOW LONDON CELEBRATED THE NEWS OF THE JAPANESE SURRENDER OFFER: TWO PICTURES TAKEN ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, JUST AFTER THE (PREMATURE) ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST WAS OVER. The upper picture was taken in front of Buckingham Palace in the early afternoon: the lower picture was taken in Piccadilly Circus at 9 o'clock the same evening

It was at midday on Friday, August 10, that the first news came through that the Japs had surrendered, and that—for the first time in six years—the world was at Peace. At once, London decided to celebrate; it was not till some hours later that it was generally realised that the peace celebrations were premature! Nevertheless, for the great majority—even although "official" peace was still to come—the war *was* over. Outside Buckingham Palace a large crowd gathered on the steps of the Queen Victoria Memorial chanting "We want the King," until they were told that the King was not in town: they then marched in procession to Downing Street, singing and waving Allied flags. In the centre of London itself—in Piccadilly Circus, traditional centre of national celebrations—big crowds gathered towards nightfall. For long into the night the "unofficial" rejoicings were maintained

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A WAR NEWSLETTER —No. 311

1, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.1.

PREPARING FOR THE TRIAL OF THE WAR CRIMINALS: The signing of the Agreement between Great Britain, America, Russia and France at the Church House, Westminster. The scene at the close of the Four-Power Conference which began its discussions in London on June 26. It was announced that entire agreement had been reached as to procedure for the trials. The leading Axis war criminals in Europe are to stand their trials before an International Military Tribunal of four whose permanent seat will be in Berlin. The first trial will be at Nuremburg, the scene of so many Nazi "Rallies." Seated at the table from left to right in this picture are Professor A. N. Trainin and General I. T. Nikitchenko, Vice-President of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.; Lord Jowitt, the Lord Chancellor; and Associate Justice R. H. Jackson, United States. The two French representatives, M. Robert Falco and Professor A. Gros are not seen in this picture

Japan Caves In.—Before the inexorable force of the atomic bomb, and all the mighty power of the Great Nations now combined to destroy her, Japan has caved in, attempting to save her ugly face only with one tentative condition—to preserve the ruling dynasty of the Son of Heaven. The "legend" of the Emperor and his descent is, in Japan, a legend only for the unlettered. For the semi-educated it is, or was, a convenient formula. Faith in the legend, even among the most unlettered, must be rudely shaken to-day: For who so unreasoning but must ask: "If *this* is the best our Gods and ancestors can secure to us by their wise planning of Prosperity . . . !" Japan is in no posture to ask *any* condition; but in my view the victorious Allies might throw it in with a contemptuous shrug: "If you still value your Mikado, keep him by all means. You cannot save *his* face; he may save *yours*." So there it is, or seems to be. The wars are over, months before the most optimistic hopes; and the immediate consequences are of tremendous importance for civilisation. Above all, and first of all, the defeat of Japan may mean the defeat of General Winter in Europe. Food, ships, men, will be instantly released to meet the demands of U.N.R.R.A., and the hideous bogy of starvation and anarchy in Europe may vanish away this autumn. Demobilisation will be swiftly speeded up, and the change-over to peacetime industry will be eased and hastened, though it cannot for months to come be carried out with oiled wheels. Still, we may be sure that many controls will soon disappear and many essential articles of food and household replenishment will reappear in the shops before Christmas. The rubber, petrol and coal situations should be eased also, not to speak of the anxieties of the millions of relatives of fighting men. Small wonder if all concerned desire to throw their hats in the air. Mr. Attlee's Government will, no doubt, have too much sense of humour to cash in by propaganda and invite us to congratulate them on "finishing with Japan in a fortnight." Indeed, it is bitter-hard on Mr. Churchill, who had forged victory with Stalin and Roosevelt—Truman and could himself have put paid to Japan's account, if the Election had been post-dated only a matter of two or three weeks.

Russia and Japan.—It was probably the combined effect of the atomic bomb and the Russian declaration of war which shortened the war with Japan. When a nation declares war on another, it is unreasonable to take *au bout de la lettre* the actual words expressing the high motives which induced the grave decision. (We took Mussolini's similar phrases with a pinch of salt, and more than one such declaration of motives by Hitler.) Russia came in, and will now qualify for the peace (or piece) settlement in the Far East. She made available many opportunities and handy bases for the further harassing of Japan, should such have become necessary. There are speculations on all sides as to cause and effect: for example: was the atomic bombshell a cause of Russia's decision to come in? Did Russia's decision add any weight to the effect of the atomic bomb upon Japan's decision to admit defeat? Without trying too closely to interpret phrases, we can admit straightaway that much suffering and many lives must have been spared (and a vast number of hundreds of millions sterling saved) by the Japanese cave-in. We must wait and see.

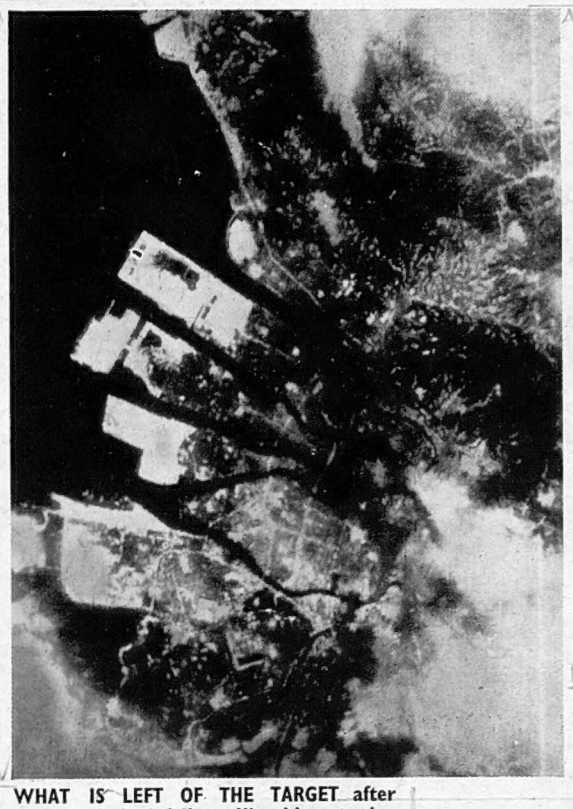
The Atomic Bomb.—We were most of us aware that scientists have been at work attempting to solve the age-old problem of "splitting the atom" in order to harness undreamed-of force or power. It has been a not-much-less "open" secret that these efforts were being stepped-up by all the leading combatant nations for the purposes of victory in war. Too late for Europe, not too late for the Far Eastern war, the job has been done, and a "handy little bomb" went down on a Japanese base city which has the power-blast of the latest 11-ton "block-buster" multiplied by 2,000—20,000 tons of high-explosive in handy size. Before the result of this practical experiment was known, President Truman and Mr. Attlee simultaneously released the "full story" of the research and the production of the atomic bomb. That story is in everybody's mind to-day; the story from the British point of view was written some time ago by Mr. Churchill and filed away for release on the appointed day. I wonder what was the reaction of the "average" man to this bombshell. It is probable that my own reactions were not very different to those of my British contemporaries who have *un*scientific minds. My first thought was of Prometheus; of the curse that falls from heaven on man's impious presumption. Men learned the secrets of flight in an era of peace. We hailed them as a blessing of peace; for the brotherhood of the nations and understanding among men. We have used them 90 per cent. for destruction and hate in war. We have now split the atom in a time of total war, and we should never have spent so much energy and so many millions on the effort in an era of peace. So I take with a pinch of salt Sir John Anderson's promise that the discovery will revolutionise human labour and afford a hundred new blessings of peace for mankind. We have heard all that before concerning the vaunted achievements of science, which we have never "harnessed" to the constructive good of mankind but usually suffered to step-up hate and destruction, disruption and misery and noise. What use to harness the atom or the tides until we have all agreed on the road that team should be driven? The uphill road to Heaven or the downward path to Hell? Unless President and Premier simply lost their heads in the exuberance of pride, they would never have released this great "story" before they knew the effect on Hiroshima of this first atomic bomb. Suppose the effect was no worse than that caused by 100 block-busters? Obviously, the experiments in the wilds of America were successful to the hilt. The job is done. And if one or two nations can do the job, it is only a matter of months or a very few years before every other nation, with space and money, can turn out "handy little bombs" which can change the face of nature, make salt-basins of populous cities and destroy all life within wide radii.

And Now What?—What then? Is this for peace? Only if the whole world repent and come to sanity. But if but one nation, one clique, refuse to repent or, repenting, revert to blood-lust, this is the final end of "security" dreams and the death-knell of civilisation. It is the "end of the world," forecast and practically dated. Do you, then, join the crowd of youngsters and throw your hat in the air to glorify the supreme genius of modern man? Or do you remember Prometheus and the other curse of the flying pioneers? This news seems to me important; indeed, earth-shattering. But a cause for pride and vainglory and self-congratulation? *No.* We should have harnessed science to the good of mankind before we suffered science to harness tides and atoms to the increase of force and power. The cart has preceded the horse, the tail has wagged the dog, the robot has taken charge of its human inventor and run riot. That has in the last five decades of human and scientific progress been the story of the misery of mortal life, in broad. The inventors of penicillin were found worthy of knighthoods. The atom-splitters must be created baronets at least. How futile, all of a sudden, seemed the small preoccupations and provisions and precautions of poor humanity—*that* realisation seemed to me to measure the significance of this bombshell. Do we still go forward hoeing the onion-beds, wearing rubber boots against the wet, insuring our houses against fire, and saving nest-eggs for our children's advancement? In a word, *and now what?*

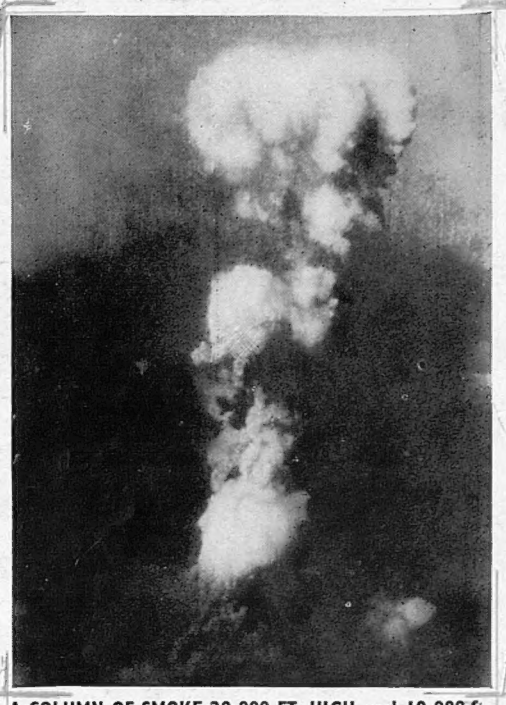
Potsdam Releases.—The Potsdam document is clearly one more of those historic papers which good journalists file for future careful study and thereafter sometimes "take as read." The public and the publicist gradually "get to know" what it is all about, and come to believe they have carefully dug out its provisions for themselves. It is comprehensive in its decisions, yet there are glaring omissions. It is not a peace treaty, and yet it has that effect in large measure for Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia in frontier decisions and decisions as to mass movements of German populations from East Prussia and Sudeten lands. Italy is held to have already worked her passage home to a definitive peace treaty, but with her colonies still "in the air"; but not so the chief Balkan enemies. Their hopes will depend on good "democratic" behaviour for years to come, and so, too, with Hungary and Finland. The big item is, of course, the treatment of Germany, the clipping of Prussian wings, the elimination of Nazism and militarism. Self-government for Germany is to start from the bottom and end up one day at the top or centre. The "freedoms" are to return, subject to Allied military control and needs. There will be no money reparations, but reparations in kind will be severe—indeed, all available after the lowest minimum standard of living is assured to the Reich. The Reich, truncated—indeed, spoiled—will produce what it can, first to feed and warm and clothe itself, and then to pay its debts in small part to outraged civilisation; of which Russia will clearly exact the lion's share, and is already doing so. A Council of Foreign Ministers (the Big Five) will be a permanency, with headquarters in London, to watch events, draft treaties, examine frontier proposals, and make recommendations. A surprise omission is all reference to this winter's terror—starvation in Europe. Nothing is said about plans to feed Europe. The future of the Ruhr and Rhineland is another omission which may draw a growl from France; and there are ticklish problems which concern Turkey and Iran which are passed over in silence. In the decisions released, the hand of the original Big Three is clearly in evidence. Earlier conferences obviously cleared the ground for Potsdam. The influence of Roosevelt and Churchill, being dead, yet speaketh. The treaty cannot be said to settle everything. It never expected to do so. We may be glad that it has unsettled so little. It is a fine augury for continued co-operation and understanding among the victor nations. The "time for greatness" has been prolonged by mutual consent.

THE OLD STAGER

THE TARGET OF THE FIRST ATOMIC BOMB IN HISTORY—A reconnaissance view of Hiroshima

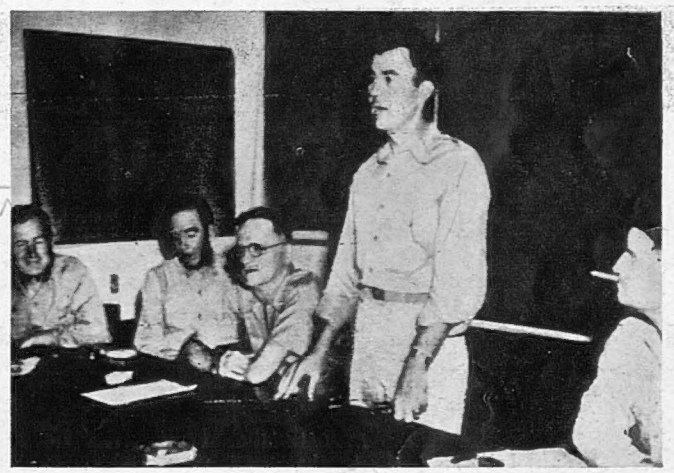


WHAT IS LEFT OF THE TARGET after one bomb had fallen—Hiroshima to-day



A COLUMN OF SMOKE 20,000 FT. HIGH and 10,000 ft. wide covers the city. It took days for the great pall to become dispersed sufficiently for reconnaissance photographs to be taken

Indistinct as these radio pictures may appear, they yet convey a very good impression of the colossal effects of the new atomic bomb, unleashed for the first time in history on August 6 at Hiroshima. This city was a large ordnance centre, with a population of more than 318,000. At first it was difficult to secure photographs because of the vast smoke-pall which hung over the ruins: when this had cleared somewhat, reconnaissance pictures told of the terrifying results. The immediate reaction of the Japanese was, as all the world now knows, an offer of surrender to the Allies

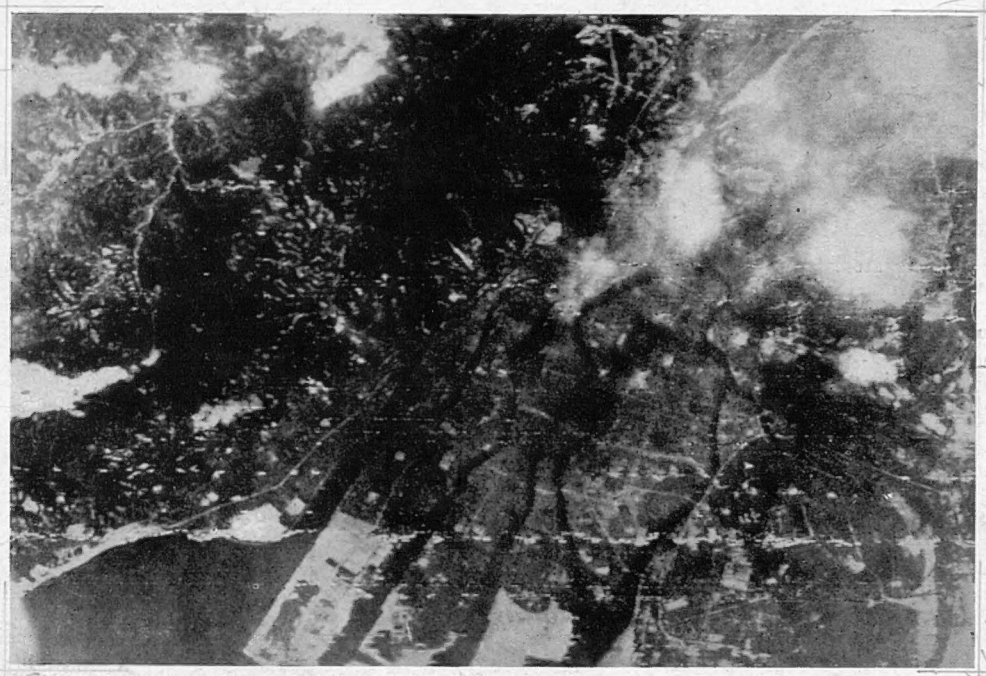


THE MAN WHO BOMBED HIROSHIMA returns to Guam to relate how his successful mission was carried out

The pilot of the Flying Fortress was Lieut.-Colonel Paul W. Tibbits, of Miami; here he is seen (standing) at a Press conference held at the Strategic Air Force Headquarters on Guam, telling of the raid which made World History. Listening to his report are—left to right—Brig.-General Thomas H. Farrell, Rear-Admiral William E. Furnell, General Carl Spaatz and Major-General Curtis E. Le May

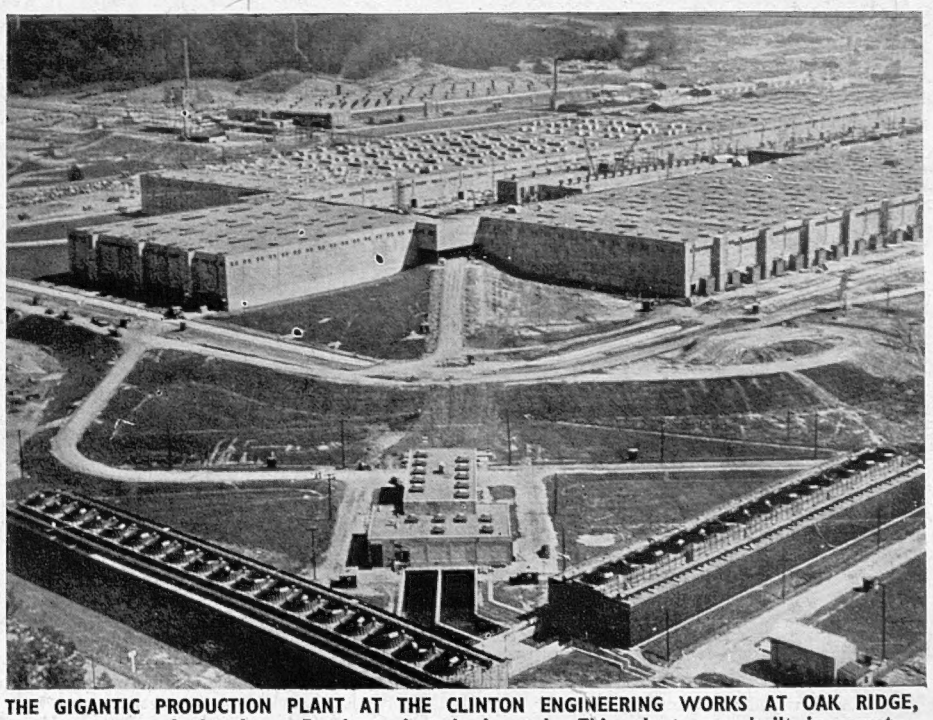
HIROSHIMA

After the First Atomic Bomb had been Dropped

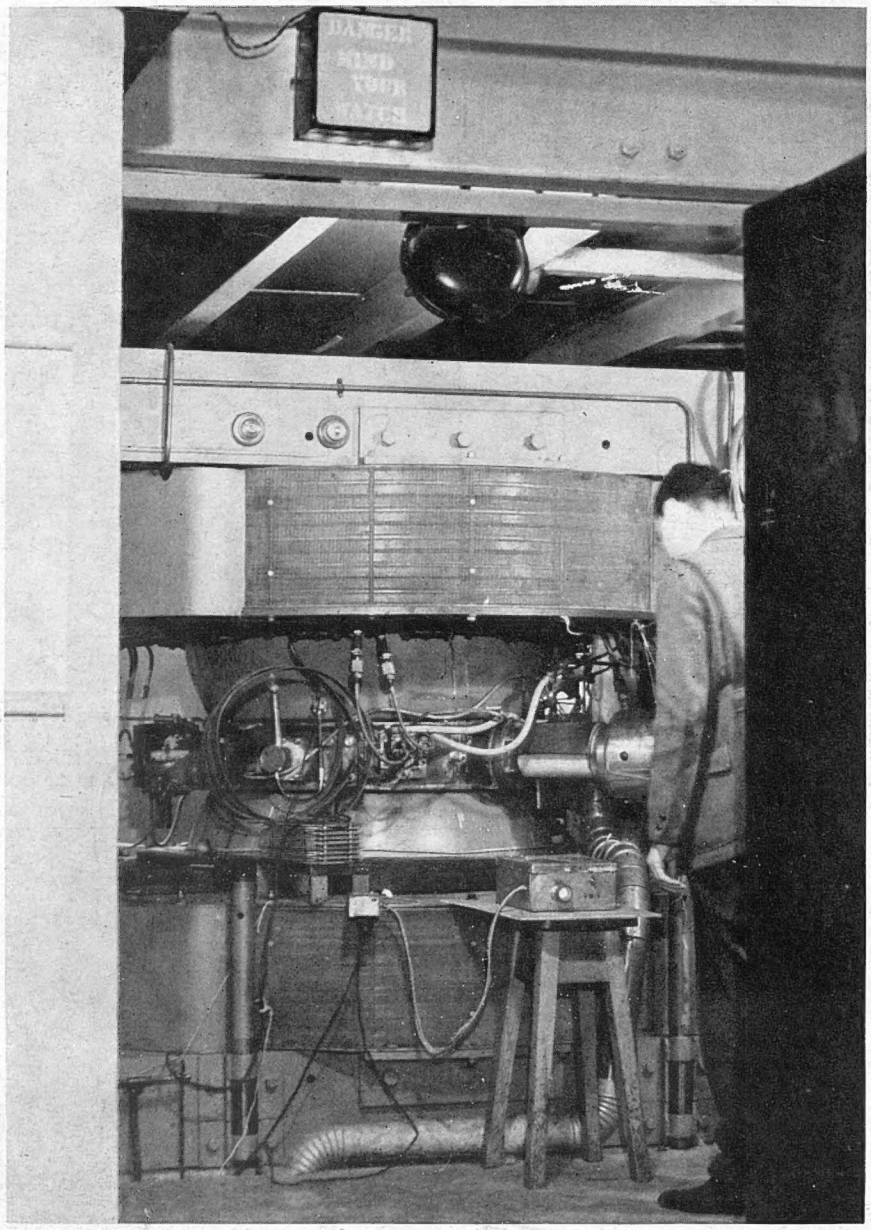


ONE DAY AFTER BEING HIT BY THE ATOMIC BOMB, Hiroshima was still covered by smoke. The heart of the great city was completely devastated by this newest instrument of destruction

WHERE THE ATOM BOMBS ARE MADE—a view of one of the production plants at Oak Ridge, Tennessee: The existence of the most terrible weapon yet developed by man has been the best-guarded secret of the war. One bomb is stated to have the explosive force of 25,000 tons of T.N.T. More than 65,000 persons worked on the project, and the U.S. invested nearly two billion dollars in it. British and American scientists collaborated in the development of the bomb



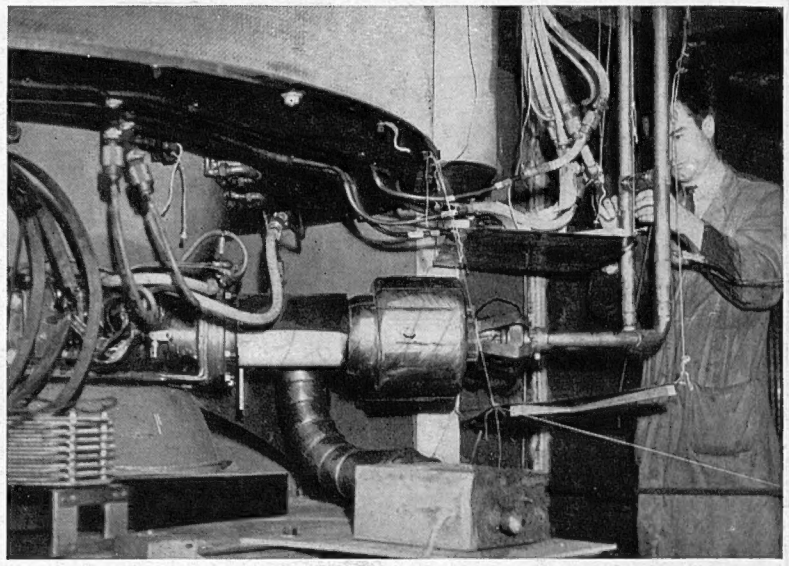
THE GIGANTIC PRODUCTION PLANT AT THE CLINTON ENGINEERING WORKS AT OAK RIDGE, where part of the Atom Bomb project is located. This plant, was built in secret



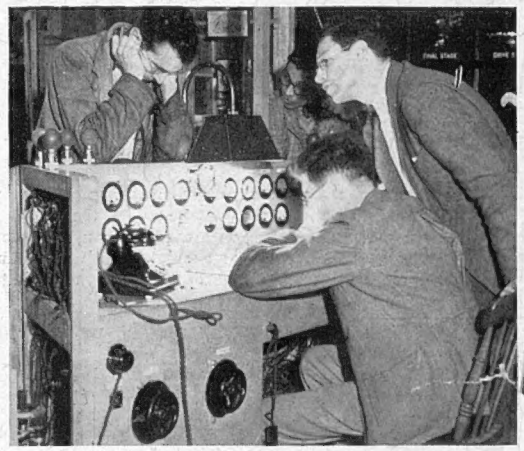
THE CYCLOTRON MACHINE AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: This is how the atom is split in the Laboratory—by bombarding it with a stream of electrons. It is probable that the bomb used against Japan contains less than an ounce of the rare metal uranium; by using the cyclotron machine, scientists have been able to give other substances some of the properties of uranium. The cyclotron machine is a very heavy apparatus, which could not possibly be carried in an aircraft; but knowledge of the manner in which it operates has probably helped the scientists working on the atomic bomb to a very great extent. Note the warning above the machine in this picture—"Danger. Mind Your Watch"

THE ATOMIC BOMB

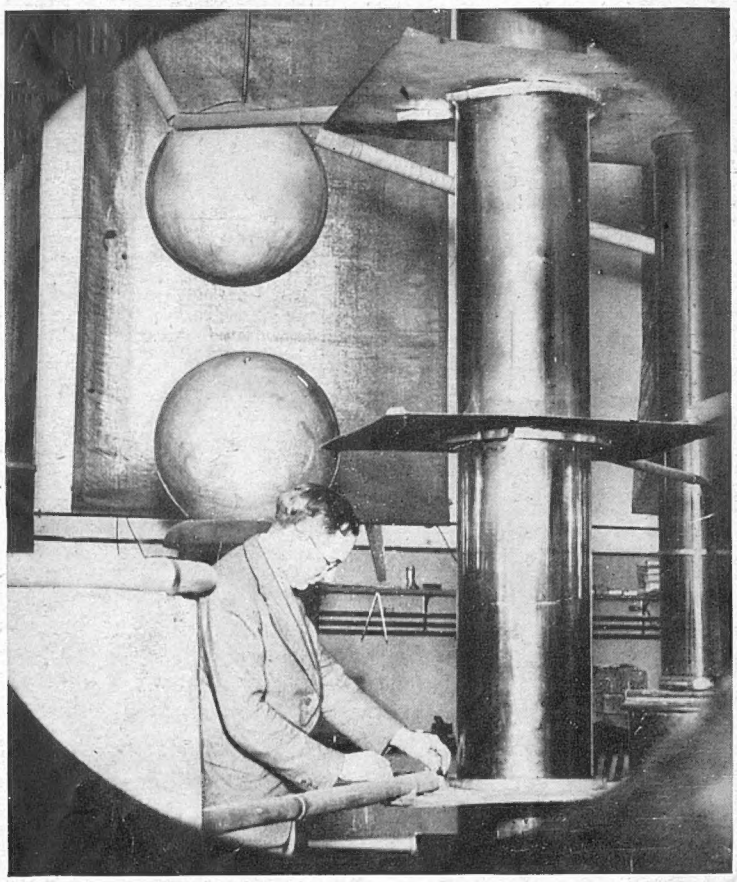
Research Work which Preceded Its Production; and Men Who Helped to Produce It

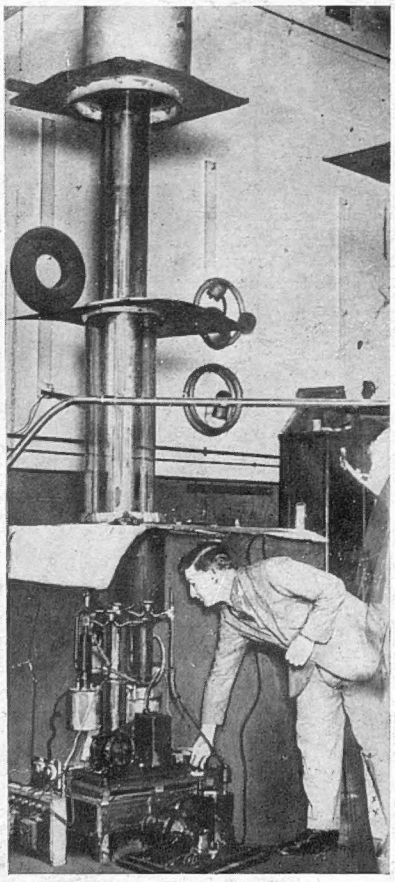


THE CYCLOTRON MACHINE BEING MADE READY FOR AN EXPERIMENT IN ATOMIC ENERGY: To the layman, it appears a maze of pipes and coils: to the scientis, tit has led to a new era in the generation of mighty forces. Much of the research on the new bomb was carried out in British Universities, and a team of brilliant British scientists have been working for some years on problems connected with it and its sapplication to war and industry



AT THE CONTROL BOARD OF THE MACHINE: Watching the various gauges whilst an experiment in atomic energy is being carried out at Cambridge University

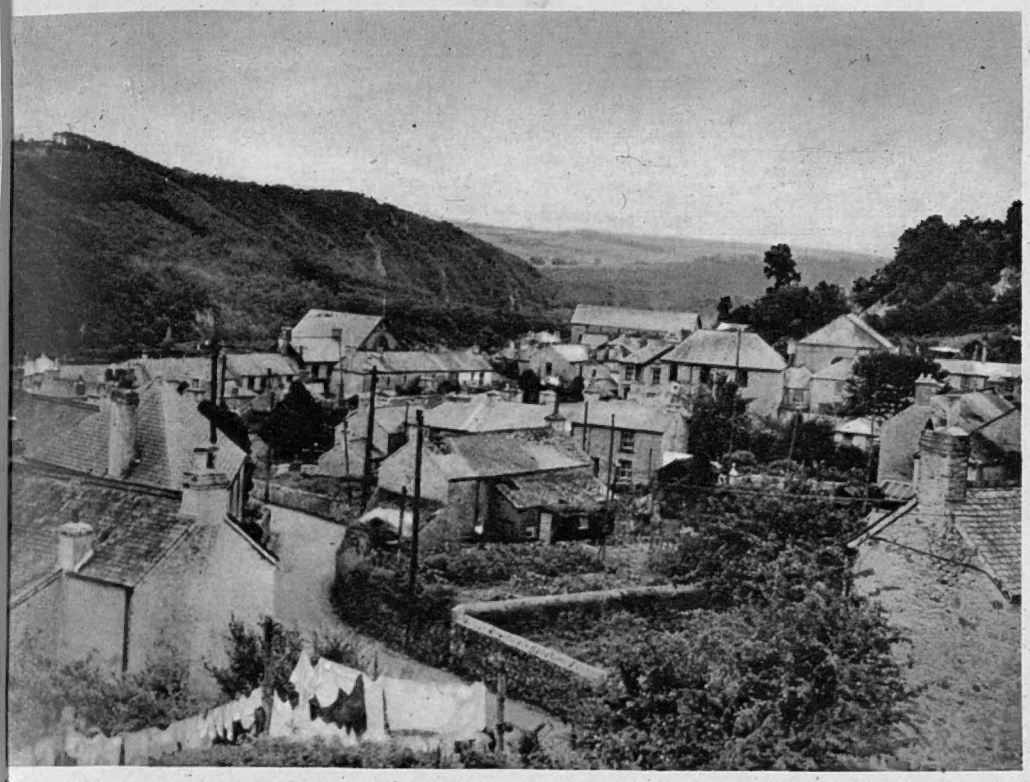




IN 1932, PROFESSOR J. D. COCKCROFT, OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, DISINTEGRATED ATOMS FOR THE FIRST TIME BY MACHINERY: This brought atomic energy within sight of exploitation for wartime purposes. The apparatus shown here was the one used in those experiments. On the left Dr. Walton, who collaborated with Dr. Cockcroft, is adjusting one of the vacuum pumps; on the right is Dr. Cockcroft himself—then only thirty-five years of age. He has since helped in the production of the atomic bomb launched against Japan

WEIGHING "HEAVY WATER," one of the things the Germans produced in Norway for their projected version of the atomic bomb: The water is "heavy" indeed: it is, in fact, 10 per cent. heavier than ordinary water. The scales above show "heavy water" on the left, ordinary water on the right: the former has heavily-weighted the scale

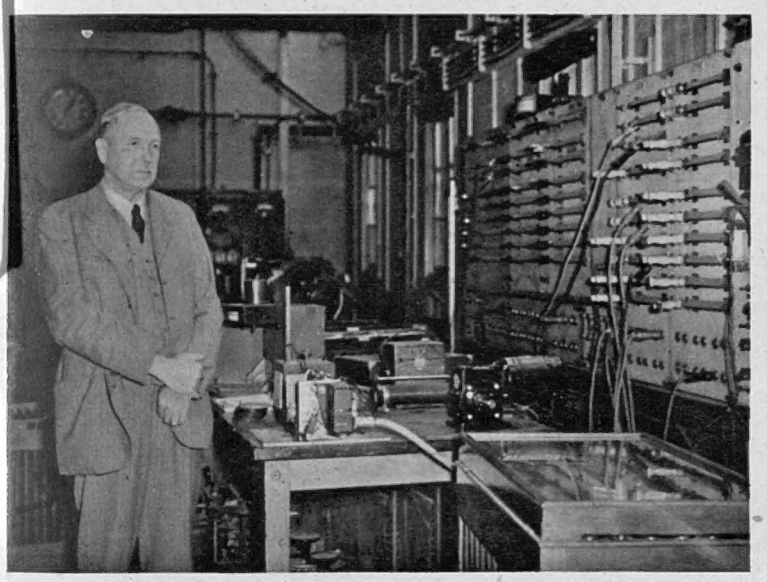
Throughout the Western world one of the chief topics of conversation to-day is the atomic bomb which the Allies launched against Japan and which accelerated her decision to capitulate. What it is, very few people know. All that is known is its devastating effects. For years experiments have been conducted into the composition of the atom and how it could be split. These pictures show how some of the experiments were carried out, and the scientists who have worked to apply the results—with the catastrophic effects we have all heard of



THE SPLITTING OF THE ATOM MAY REOPEN THIS MINE IN CORNWALL after seventy-five years of inaction: A view of the village of Gunnislake, formerly known as Williamstown

SEARCHING FOR SAMPLES OF URANITED COPPER NEAR GUNNISLAKE, IN CORNWALL: This was to give scientists an idea of the quantity which the mine would produce should more atomic bombs become necessary

Cornwall may become the most valuable part of the British Isles with the historic splitting of the atom. For this part of the country is rich in uranited copper, from which uranium is extracted. Over seventy-five years ago old Gunnislake Mine was closed down after bringing great wealth to the village (which was then called Williamstown). Since then miners have gone from this village to all parts of the world. Before the news of the Japanese surrender Gunnislake was looking forward to the same prosperity which it enjoyed under the name of Williamstown



SIR CHARLES G. DARWIN, DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY AT TEDDINGTON. The fourth generation of the great family of scientists, he has been closely associated with the scientific research carried out in this country in connection with the bomb. He lives in a house in the grounds of the laboratory. He is fifty-eight years of age and is the father of five children

OVER SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO THIS LARGE MOUND WAS DUMPED AT GUNNISLAKE AS WASTE: It is now thought to possess quantities of uranited copper. The mine from which it came—long since closed down—may be reopened soon

THE MEN WHO DEVELOPED THE BOMB: Sir James Chadwick (left), Nobel Prize winner and one of the British team of scientists; Major-General Leslie Groves, in charge of the plant at Oak Ridge, Tennessee; and Dr. R. G. Tolman, of the U.S. Office of Scientific Research and Development. This picture was taken at Oak Ridge, where the bombs were made

***Above, left*—Sir George Paget-Thomson,** who has been scientific adviser to the Air Ministry since 1942; ***above, right*—Professor Niels Bohr,** Danish-born, physicist and winner of the Nobel Prize: he escaped to Britain in 1943; ***bottom, left*—Dr. E. R. Slade,** a member of the Committee of Scientific Industrial Research; ***bottom, right*—Professor Lize Meitner,** sixty-six-year-old Austrian Jewess, who started science on the trail of the bomb

The BRITISH ENTRY into VIENNA

First Pictures of Scenes in the Austrian Capital

The old Austrian Empire, before 1914, "ramshackle" though it might be, was a Great Power, giving the protection of a famous historic Empire to all its dependent peoples. It included the Kingdom of Hungary, an equal partner, of which the Emperor was the crowned King, and the one-time Kingdom of Bohemia, with its Czech people. Beyond these chief divisions, there were Poles in Galicia, a portion of the old dismembered Poland; Ruthenians on the eastern frontier, claiming kinship with the Russian Ukrainians; Rumanians in Transylvania; Serbs in Bosnia, Croats in Croatia, Slovakians and Slovenes. These peoples were all living under the Emperor Francis Joseph, with Vienna as the centre of government. From Vienna radiated roads and railways to all parts of Europe—to Paris, Berlin, Warsaw, Belgrade, Istanbul, Bucharest and to Trieste, the great port on the Adriatic, while the Danube was the great waterway of Central Europe.

There was civilised order within the boundaries, and a general condition of education and wealth. But the growing spirit of nationalism was keen, and an increasing desire for independence among all the subject peoples. This expressed itself at the end of 1918 in a breaking-away from the Empire and a setting-up of completely independent States, all eventually to suffer from the lack of sufficient internal strength, rendering them incapable to resist the encroachment of any Great Power. If it had been possible to give independence to Czechs, Croats, Poles, Ruthenians and other peoples within Austria-Hungary, each part would have had the protection of the whole of the Empire, with its great traditions and general advantages of culture. Bosnia and Croatia joined with Serbia to make the vastly increased country of Yugoslavia, but this did not give stability above that of old Serbia.

Much dissension between the newly-added Slavic brothers did not bring strength, as was shown when Hitler invaded the country. Czechoslovakia broke in pieces, for, apart from the Sudeten Germans, Slovakia asked assistance from the Nazis against the Prague Government. Austria was reduced to the old Austrian Archduchies with a tiny population of 8,000,000, instead of some 20,000,000 (apart from Hungary). The once-proud Empire, famous for art and science, broken into parts to satisfy national desire, had become weak in all its parts.

Now, however, Austria is to be reconstituted as an independent State. Until free elections can be held, she is to be ruled by an Allied Commission composed of representatives of Britain, the United States, Russia, and France—each of which will be responsible for its own zone. Thus passes seven years of domination by the Nazis—and by the Gestapo.

The task lying ahead is not easy. Austria is a dispirited country, and the Viennese a querulous and dejected people. It will be the task of the Allies to direct her somewhat faltering steps towards a real and new Democracy.

THE HISTORIC FRONTIERS OF THE OLD AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE—and the present-day boundaries of the sadly-shrunk Austrian State: At one time, Vienna stood at the centre of a network of railways which connected the capital with all corners of her vast Empire. To-day, the railways still exist, but—they all run into "foreign," and hostile, regions. The tinted area shows what the old Empire formerly comprised: the darker area is all that remains to Austria to-day—and even that portion was annexed by the "Anschluss" of Hitler in March 1938, and joined to the German Reich. The Allies intend to give Austria back her independence: what will happen to all the divergent nationalities which surround her is still a matter for considerable surmise throughout Europe

BRITISH TROOPS ENTER THE CITY OF GRAZ: A picture taken on July 24, when the Forty-Sixth Division of the Eighth Army entered Austria's second city and received a most enthusiastic welcome from the populace. Major-General Weir, Commanding the Division, addressed the people in the main square outside the Town Hall after he had held a conference with the provincial and civil authorities. It was found that about 1,500 prisoners, mainly minor Nazi officials, had been left behind in the gaols by the Russians

BRITISH TROOPS IN VIENNA: ONE OF THE FIRST PICTURES. Austrian civilians clamour around a British jeep on the Karls Platz. On July 30 British troops began to move into their zone in the Southern section of Central Vienna. They received a friendly welcome from the civilian population who, under the Russians, have been engaged in restoring the city's amenities, partially destroyed during the closing stages of the European War

BRITISH ARMOURED CARS PASSING THE FAMOUS KARLS-KIRCHE IN THE HEART OF VIENNA: This church was begun in 1715 and completed in 1737. It is one of many famous buildings in the British sector in the capital. Amongst the others is the Palace of Schonnbrunn, which will now become the headquarters of the British Administration.— *Picture taken on July 30, the day of the British entry*

ROUNDING-UP THE S.S. IN AUSTRIA: A British patrol stops at a farmhouse to gather information. The farmer revealed that, on the previous day, his wife had been waylaid by two S.S. men and two S.S. girls, who made off with a week's food and all the money she had in her bag. British troops in Austria are searching the countryside for S.S. bands known to be hiding among the mountains and forests until they can try to make an escape from the British area. These three pictures were taken by a photographer accompanying a patrol of the 2nd Battalion London Irish Rifles, stationed at Turrach See

A BRITISH PATROL PASSING THROUGH BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY in the Austrian Alps in search of S.S. men and women in hiding

AMMUNITION AND ARMS DUMPS ARE LOCATED AND CLEARED BY THE PATROLS: This lethal collection of S.S. equipment was found to be stored in the Fire Station at Ebene Reichman

SORTING OUT THE NAZIS in the AMERICAN ZONE

The Huge Task of "Screening" or "Vetting" the Germans which is Going On in Scores of Military Government Headquarters in the American Zone of Occupation

By FERDINAND TUOHY

WHEN the General in the conference-room at Frankfurt observed that 29 per cent. of Bavarians had been found to be Nazis as a result of the screening system, which was working well, I put out a finger. While not a new one on me, this verb "to screen" had constantly been cropping up in Germany, and I wanted to know more about it.

It was just as well that I did, because what the General had in mind was not that 29 per cent. of Bavaria's 7,000,000 inhabitants had adhered to the Nazi Party so firmly as to make them untrustworthy and unusable, but that that percentage of such Bavarians as had been selected for screening by reason of special ability, training, skill and aptitude in relation to posts that required immediate filling, had failed to pass the "vetting" process for reliability.

Some were told to clear out, others were given jobs, others again went to swell the number of Bavarians placed under restraint since late April. Out of a total of 70,000 held in the whole American zone, roughly 50,000 are Bavarians—but, then, the U.S. zone is nearly three-parts Bavarian. Only the most obstreperous ones, it was explained, were lodged in gaol proper, while it was the practice to put detainees back in circulation on trial or a kind of parole. The General admitted that this had surprised Germans of good faith who were helping the Allies and could not understand why Nazis who had bullied them were back in their old jobs; but necessity was a very urgent dame these days.

So now we were getting somewhere. Anyone I had asked had thought that screening must surely have something to do with filming. Maybe these Nazis' personalities were projected on the screen in some way? Personally, I toyed at one time with the notion that the new-fangled verb might be used in the sense of the segregating screen put round hospital beds, and imagination roamed on to some refined form of third degree giving better results when the subject was isolated.

But no. The Americans like springing verbal surprises, so they fished out "screen" from the dictionary, where you will find it along with "sieve" in the implication "to render safe," and no doubt the Security boys got a kick from launching another mystifying term.

So it comes about that in scores of Military Government headquarters and district bureaux Counter-Intelligence officers sit opposite Germans and put them through a fine-mesh questionnaire in order, if possible, to grade their real sentiments towards Nazism in much the same way that they try to isolate degrees of collaborationism in France—those who deliberately chose to help the Germans, being themselves convinced Fascists; those who were unnecessarily friendly, and those who were forced to do what they did, or they and theirs couldn't survive.

Germans are mainly screened into three categories: Convinced Nazis, Nazis of Convenience (marked "Nominal"), and Anti-Nazis, and far and away the most are listed in category two. I think I made it clear, however, that only a limited number, all told, is summoned for screening. The process will go on indefinitely, snowball style, as Germans are wanted in increasing number to set all the cogs of a civilised community turning again, but at this stage screening hardly extends beyond men wanted as mayors and for municipal work, and as executives of public utilities, in which is included everything from agriculture to railways and engineering to public health.

Mayors and executives, I was told, are priorities one and two.

The snag, of course, is that confirmed Nazis held all the posts, literally all of them, for years past. A "vetting" branch under Himmler saw to it that none but reliable Party members qualified, and now the Americans have to wade through the lot. On the administrative side alone (municipal, district and provincial government) the estimate is that 70 per cent. of the personnel would have to be dismissed if the Allied order that no active Nazi shall hold office was to be faithfully observed.

There were about 2,000,000 active members of the Nazi Party when the collapse came, and it need hardly be said that they honeycombed the administrative, public and formative life of the Reich. Anything approaching a clean sweep could not be envisaged in Germany's present condition, for there is practically no material from which to recruit the necessary replacements, to say nothing of the time required to train an army of new officials and executives. Such is the problem, and the only way to tackle it is to allow a wide margin under the designation "Nominal Nazi."

Screening, therefore, works out as much of a gamble. German after German is reinstated or confirmed in a post, his dossier marked "Nominal Nazi" for the sake of expediency, when it is plumb plain that there was nothing "nominal" about him. Still, the Americans say the fellow is being given a chance to mend his ways, and that the screening to which he has been submitted is by no means wasted, inasmuch as he is watched in keeping with what figures in his dossier.

THE CHILDREN OF BERLIN GO BACK TO SCHOOL: A picture taken in the British zone of occupation. A few schools have now opened in the area of Berlin taken over by the British. Under the guidance of specially-selected teachers, who can be relied upon to impart a more normal education, the children are gradually being made to unlearn the insidious Nazi teachings of the Hitler regime. The chief difficulty at the moment is a great shortage of school books, as most of the existing ones have had to be scrapped, because they incorporated many Nazi doctrines and ideas. As can be seen in the picture, the children are provided with slates, which, unlike Hitler's text-books, can at least be wiped clean!

Examining officers have not got much to help them against sly customers like the Germans, who excel over all others in posturing in defeat. But one useful yardstick does lie to hand, and that is length of membership of the Nazi Party. It stands to reason that Germans who toed Hitler's line before he came to power and directly afterwards, in 1933-34, are dyed-in-the-wool Nazis, and nearly all of them are being eliminated. The question with them now is whether they should be allowed to retain their freedom. Germans of good will think not.

Germans who became Nazis subsequent to 1934 are considered worth working on, and here the examining officers have fashioned their own means of assessment in the very nature of screening which differs from interrogation by having something of the lie-detector about it. In addition to boring into the individual, it sets out to trip him up to an extent that I do not think had previously been introduced into Intelligence work.

In a successful séance, the wording of the questions and their place in the questionnaire show not only which Germans are Party members, but when they joined and under what circumstances. When you read that a German has been sent to prison for two months for lying about his Party membership, be sure screening has been at work. The former "back-room boy" of the Nazi Party, tucked away in industry or banking, and who thought himself so shrewd, may find himself ruefully ruminating in a cell, re-creating the carefully-ordered questions as they were put to him and wondering where he slipped up.

However brilliantly conceived, screening has its flaws, and another is that the Germans have perforce got wise to it. This becomes evident when you compare the similarities of phraseology in their replies. You get stock, parrot answers, indicating that the Germans have got together over this business.

Then it is up to the screening officer to do his stuff. Carefully-graded questions will draw the less wary into insinuating their "true" sentiments, when, the greasier the denial of Nazism, the surer the lying. Some go the length of bragging about their contribution to the downfall of the Nazis, and this is jam for the interrogator, since a German's mind is most profitably read when he is boasting.

The steady, if long-drawn-out, process of screening does have the presiding merit of revealing the minds of those Germans likely to be of most use in the present colossal impasse caused by ruination. Municipal and executive bodies simply must be found, and this is the only way to go about things, but with this proviso:

It being well known that unrepentant Nazis are marked "Nominal Nazis" and given jobs, and that resort is had to this expediency more freely even than the present dilemma warrants, a gradual weeding-out of the less desirable elements taken under the wing of Military Government should be made to tally with the turning out of trained and qualified substitutes drawn from more reliable German citizenry.

The screening system itself is all right. What is wrong is that so many Germans are put back in circulation on this pretext or the other after the screening has turned against them in varying degree. The system is particularly loose in regard to women, hardly any of whom have been screened at all, save teachers. The Americans apparently labour under the delusion that German women are innocuous, and you come upon notorious examples squatting at their ease. It is high time some were screened and put away, and others screened and set to work under M.G. as the capable citizens they can be.

I hope shortly to be able to inquire into the equivalent of screening in the British zone. For the moment, latest information is that secret societies using code names such as "Infa," "Anfa," and "Antifaco," and all claiming to be "anti-Fascist," are agitating against Germans employed in positions of trust by the British Military Government, which is accused of holding its hand over known Nazis. These societies, we are told, wish to get the M.G. jobs for their own members.

Well, there may be more in it than that, judging by what I found down south.

As for Russian screening, two major facts have percolated. That a good deal of it was done among German prisoners of war before the end of hostilities, with the result than an administrative and executive militia—all German—is doing much of the work in respect of which the Western Allies have to search out Germans now. And secondly, that the Russians have recourse to screening to further human reparation. To rebuild her ruins, Russia wants the brains of once technically superb Germany, the inventors, the chemists and the organisers. So off they are whisked across the Niemen.

BLACK MARKET RAID IN BERLIN

GERMAN POLICE RAID THE "PETTICOAT LANE" OF BERLIN, THE BLACK MARKET DISTRICT IN THE REICHSTAG GARDENS. The police have here rounded up the vendors and are shepherding them to a central point for an identity check

A BLACK MARKET DEAL IN PROGRESS. Russian soldiers examine the goods offered by German civilians. The Russians are especially eager to buy watches, the "currency" being cigarettes or food, mainly

THE START OF THE BLACK MARKET RAID: Germans try to escape the round-up. German police made a lightning raid on the great Black Market in Berlin's "Petticoat Lane" in the gardens of the blitzed Reichstag, formerly the German Parliament building. Here goods of all sorts—cameras, watches, clothes and shoes—change hands, generally by barter. Money has little value for the Germans; they trade their goods for food or cigarettes. Their customers are Russian soldiers, men and women. It is forbidden for the British and American troops to trade in the "Lane." The Germans will willingly pay 100 marks (about £2 10s.) for twenty cigarettes. These pictures were taken just as the German police were rounding up the vendors in the Reichstag Gardens; after checking their identity, they drove them out of the neighbourhood

WOMEN ARE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY THE POLICE during the raid. The "barter" system has grown to huge proportions in the battered and denuded German capital

BERLINERS QUEUE UP FOR SPROUTING POTATOES—a scene in the suburb of Zehlendorf, where the potatoes were dumped on the pavement outside a large block of flats, to be weighed and sold against coupons

CIVILIANS LIVING IN A ZEHLENDORF BLOCK OF FLATS give up their coupons in exchange for potatoes: The people of Berlin had no potatoes for many weeks until supplies were brought in recently by British Army lorries. The potatoes, which had come out of clamps at Brunswick, were much covered with dirt and straw, and many of them were beginning to sprout. Coupons had to be given up to obtain them—the ration being four kilos (roughly 8 lb.)—and it was stated that they must last until the next consignment arrives, for which no definite period is given

THE WORKING-ELEPHANT PROBLEM: APPOINTED FOREST OFFICERS TO CONTROL THE TEAK FOREST AREAS. For the working of these, thousands of trained elephants are required, but at the present moment there is a serious shortage of such beasts

—*Drawing by Edward Osmond*

The CLEARANCE of the JAPS from BURMA

And the Resumption of Normal Life by the Burmese

The welfare of Burma's rural population is closely bound up with the welfare of her forests. There have been conflicting reports on how the Burma forests fared under Japanese occupation, but it now appears that the teak forests, except in the most easily accessible parts of the Pegu Yomas, have not suffered serious damage except locally, where there has been some reckless cutting of young trees for poles. Fortunately, there has been little or no serious encroachment on forest areas, due to the fact that as there was no market for surplus rice, cultivators were not tempted to extend their permanent fields.

Forest officers have already been appointed to ten districts by the British Military Administration, and in other localities senior Civil Affairs officers keep a watchful eye on the forests and are employing former Forest Department personnel, who are returning to duty in large numbers.

The most serious problem is not lack of staff, but of elephants. About 6,000 elephants were employed before the war by the Forest Department and by the large timber firms. Of this total approximately 1,200 have been recovered. It is hoped to recover a further 800, but the balance have disappeared, either shot by the Japanese or killed by over-driving.

The situation is serious, since many forests are incapable of being worked by machinery even if tractors were available at the present time, which they are not. Girdled timber—that is to say, trees which have been killed by the ringing of their sapwood—is still standing in many areas and will not have deteriorated. There are probably large stocks of logs still lying in the jungle The immediate policy of the Department is to allow the Burmese to have just as much bamboo timber and thatching as they need for rebuilding and repairs.

The longer-term policy of timber extraction will present the Military Administration with a serious problem, in view of the fact that the large timber firms will not be in a position to play their accustomed part.

On right—Japanese soldiers, entrenched in holes in the Pegu Road with 100-lb. aerial bombs between their knees, were discovered by a British armoured column driving south. Here is one—a human anti-tank mine—holding a piece of steel with which to detonate his bomb. He was killed by British rifle-fire

A GRIM PICTURE FROM THE BURMESE JUNGLE: Japanese human anti-tank mines planted amongst the trees in front of a British column

LIFE BEGINS AGAIN FOR THE BURMESE after the departure of the Japs: For three years life has been at a standstill for the civilian population. Intent little faces in this picture show that the youngsters are now trying to make up for lost time. They are learning their primary lessons, which were totally neglected while Japan occupied the country

BETWEEN THE IRRAWADDY AND THE CHINDWIN, the River Mu and a network of canals—all recently the scene of a bloody conflict—there are ample waterways to carry rice from Shwebo to all Burma. This ant-like stream of labourers had dealt with some 700,000 baskets of rice from Shwebo's Liberation Day (January 10) to the end of May

MONSOON CONDITIONS EAST OF WAW

BRITISH SOLDIERS WORK THREE DAYS NON-STOP TO BEAT THE MONSOON : Hauling part of a Bailey bridge into position at Waw during a dry spell. The two pictures given here were taken while Sappers and Miners were working hard against the weather in monsoon conditions to put up a Bailey bridge, 174 ft. long, across the Pegu Canal at Waw. The bridge was of immediate necessity so that troops could cross and the supply lines thus kept open. To complete it, these men worked continuously for three days, often in torrential rain. Near the bridge when these pictures were taken Sherman tanks were still shelling the enemy

ONE OF THE SECTIONS OF THE BAILEY BRIDGE BEING HAULED INTO POSITION across the Pegu Canal : In Burma, this type of bridge has proved as valuable, and more so, as in Germany

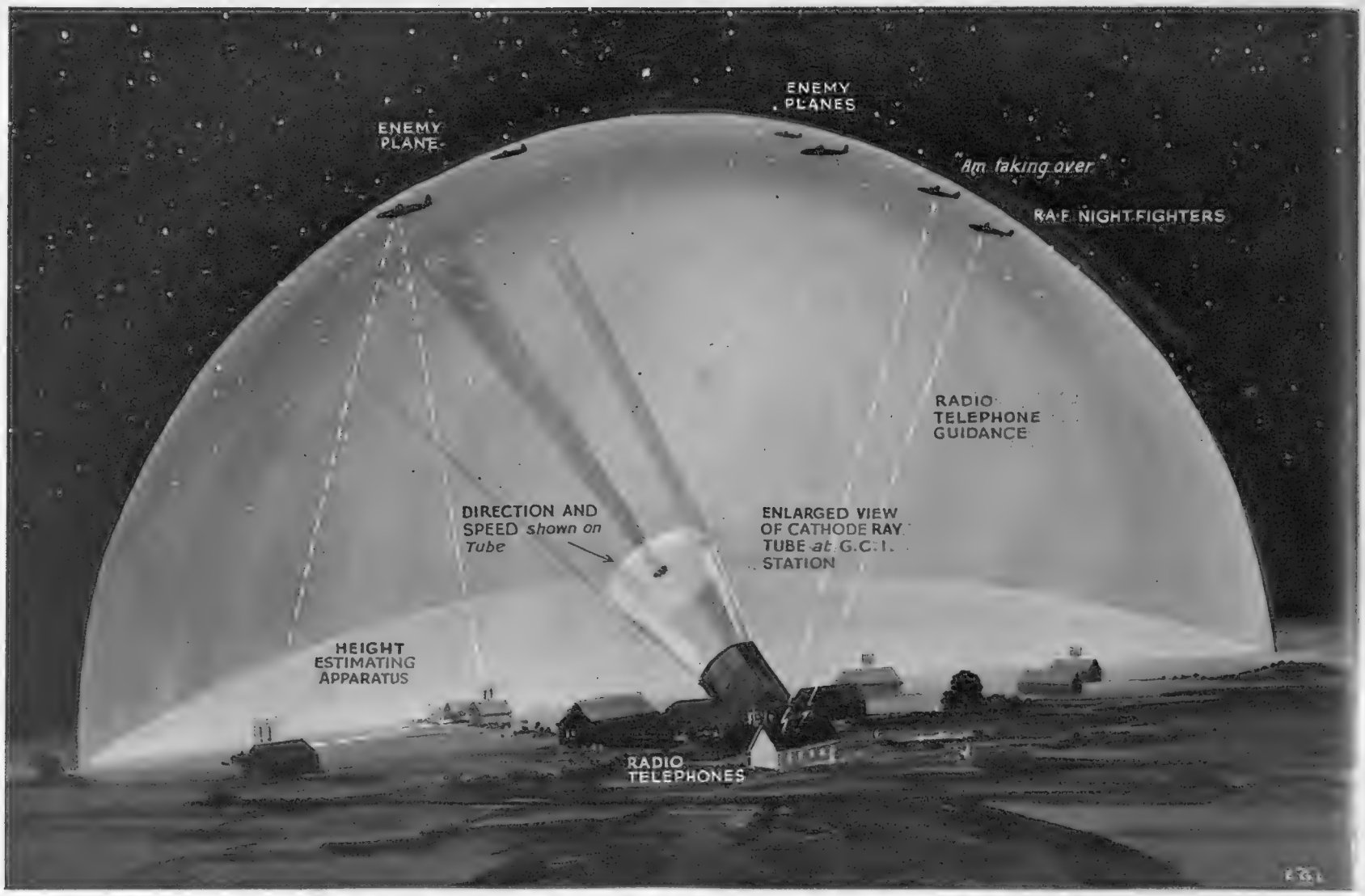
A DETACHMENT OF BRITISH SOLDIERS START OUT ON A PATROL to the east of Waw : The patrols last for one or two days ; the craft are manned by Royal Marines

LEAVING THE BOAT TO SEARCH A BURMESE VILLAGE : This is part of the work now being carried out to clear the country of any remaining Japs

WAIST-DEEP IN WATER OWING TO THE MONSOON RAINS :

WADING ACROSS A FLOODED PADDY-FIELD TO A LONELY VILLAGE

In pursuance of their task of clearing out the last remaining Japs in the country, our men in Burma are now going out on patrols of twenty-four or forty-eight hours duration, to discover whether the surrounding villages are free of the enemy. These patrols use native craft to cross the flooded paddy-fields ; but on nearing a village they disembark and wade in through the floods in their search for the Japanese. On the Pegu Canal the patrols are carried out in assault craft manned by Royal Marines



HOW RADIOLOCATION HELPED BRITISH NIGHT-FIGHTERS TO MAKE CONTACT WITH INVADING GERMAN AIRCRAFT AT NIGHT: With an enlarged view of the cathode-ray tube at a G.C.I. (General Control Interception) station which receives the actual image of the enemy plane—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*

The disclosure by an American aviation journal of the part that G.C.I. (General Control Interception) and A.I. (Airborne Interception) equipment played in defeating German night bombing is only part of a story that has yet to be told. Some details were given recently by the managing director of Messrs. Pye Ltd., telecommunication and radio equipment manufacturers, of Cambridge.

"Before the war," the managing director, Mr. C. O. Stanley, said recently, "our firm was doing development work on these lines with the Government research establishment at Bawdsey, which was under the control of Sir Robert Watson-Watt. Stations round the coast were in operation by the time the Battle of Britain was fought and were then used for detecting aircraft through the main chain of radiolocation posts set up before and during the early months of the war.

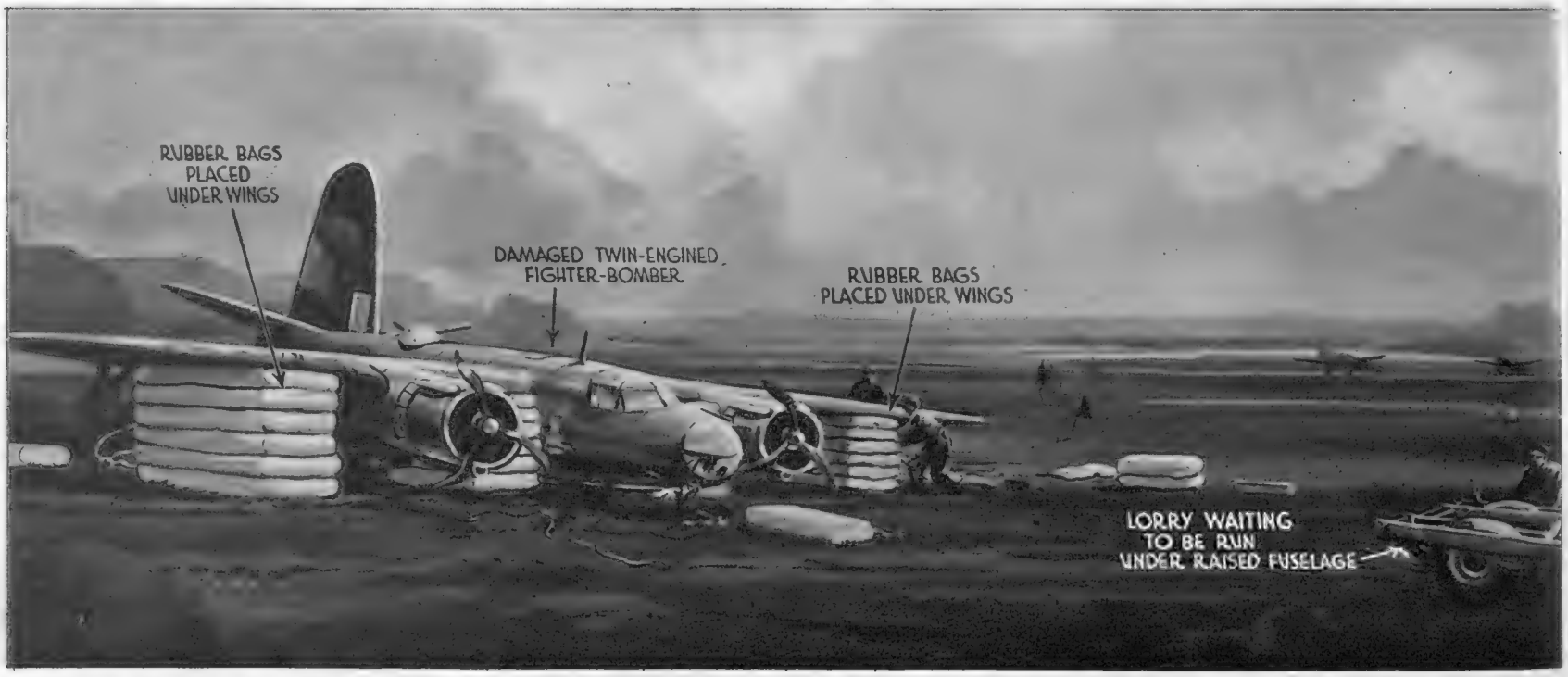
"By 1942 the complexion of the air war began to change from defence to offence, and the Government establishment started to use all its defensive experience of radiolocation for attack. The G.C.I. device views the sky in a hemisphere about the station, and plots on the face of a cathode-ray tube any objects in the sky. It also traces their course, and from these traces their direction and speed can be calculated. Additional apparatus is used for computing the height of any objects selected.

"When course, speed and height have been calculated, a night-fighter is directed into the operating area by radio-telephone in such a way as to bring him in the shortest time into a position of attack relative to the target. The course of the fighter is then seen on the face of the cathode-ray tube in exactly the same way as the enemy aircraft, and its course, altitude and speed are corrected when necessary by radio-telephone until the fighter is within the range of its own airborne equipment. "A pilot then signifies by radio-telephone that he is taking over his own interception, and directs his own course for the final attack by means of the equipment fitted in his own machine. The percentage of interceptions by this method of defence was so high, and the number of enemy airmen killed so great, that England was undoubtedly saved from further very heavy attacks"

THREE BRITISH WARTIME DEVICES

Used by the R.A.F.; And Other New Flying Pictures

—*Special Sphere Drawings*



RUBBER BAGS TO LIFT A DAMAGED PLANE QUICKLY: A clever wartime device whereby a crashed aircraft can be raised in a few minutes so that repair lorries can be placed in position beneath it to clear the runway—*Drawing by Roland Davies*

The rubber bags shown in this drawing were manufactured by Dunlops. They were specially designed for a special purpose. Each of them is 7 cub. ft. in size, with a lifting capacity of 12 tons. Placed under the wings of a crashed or disabled aircraft, they can lift a four-engined bomber 4 ft. from the runway in eight minutes, thus allowing lorries to be put into position so that the plane can be removed at once to make way for other aircraft about to land. Previously, hydraulic jacks were used for this purpose, and these would take about four hours to do the same job

THE FORCE OF A GALE AT SEA : This picture was taken on an escort carrier with the British Pacific Fleet in Japanese territorial waters. It shows two officers on the flight-deck actually leaning forward against a gale of 58 miles per hour during flying operations

Below—

Early in the war, the Royal Air Force was faced with the fact that, with the possibility of much of the air war being fought above water, those airmen who had the misfortune to "ditch" were in danger of dying from thirst while adrift. Those who crashed far from land were sometimes difficult to locate, and needed a specially large supply of water if they were to survive. In hot climates and tropical waters, fresh water is a greater necessity than food.

Eventually, chemists of the Permutit Company, Chiswick, working in association with the Ministry of Aircraft Production, produced a desalting apparatus in a simple and compact form.

The apparatus is in the form of a box about the size of a half-pound packet of tea. This is made of transparent plastic, and is used as a drinking vessel. Inside is a collapsible bag. All the "ditched" airman has to do is to take out this bag, pour in a quantity of sea-water, drop in some cubes, close the bag, and, after a period, squeeze fresh water through a spout at the bottom into the box. When all the fresh water has been squeezed out, the bag is rinsed in the sea and is then ready to produce another supply. Every part of the apparatus has a safety cord to prevent its loss in rough seas.

The process was devised by British scientists who passed on the details to the United States. The Americans have now developed a similar apparatus. Over 20,000 of these boxes have been sent to South-East Asia.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST HELICOPTER DURING ITS TRIALS IN PENNSYLVANIA : The P.V.3 in flight over the works of the P.V. Engineering Forum at Sharon Hill. This machine was built under the direction of the Bureau of Aeronautics of the U.S. Navy : it is the first transport-type helicopter to be built, and it is now being prepared as the latest Coast Guard Air/Sea Rescue and special transport aircraft. The lower photograph shows the helicopter in banked flight during a turn. Owing to the revolutionary design of the rotor and control system, this helicopter has proved itself to be one of the most manœuvrable of aircraft

MAKING SEA-WATER DRINKABLE : A British device used by the R.A.F. and Merchant Service. A collapsible bag is squeezed and the precious drops of fresh water are gathered in the receiver—a plastic box (see note above)—*Drawing by Roland Davies*

A NEW TASK FOR SUBMARINES IN THE PACIFIC : The rescue of airmen forced down into the sea. At this stage in the war against Japan, when airmen are being sent over the enemy mainland in steady streams, the submarines have a new job to do. They roam the hostile waters between the forward battle areas and the Japanese coast, and, working with the greatest of skill, quietly snatch from the sea airmen who have been forced to bail out or "ditch" their planes. Here, while a crew member tightens the rope that hitches the plane to the submarine, other men reach out to assist an American airman over the side from the wing of his plane. The aircraft was damaged in attempting to rescue the crew of a Flying Fortress

"FLAT TOP ROW" IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN: Six of America's biggest aircraft-carriers of the Essex type are here riding at anchor in the advance base of the American Navy in the Western Pacific—Ulithi, in the Carolines. This anchorage is large enough to accommodate an entire fleet, along with its supply train. It has been in use by the American Navy since the successful invasion of the Palaus. From left to right in this picture are the carrier "Wasp," "Yorktown," "Hornet," "Hancock" and "Ticonderoga"; to the left, behind an Independence-class carrier is the carrier "Lexington"

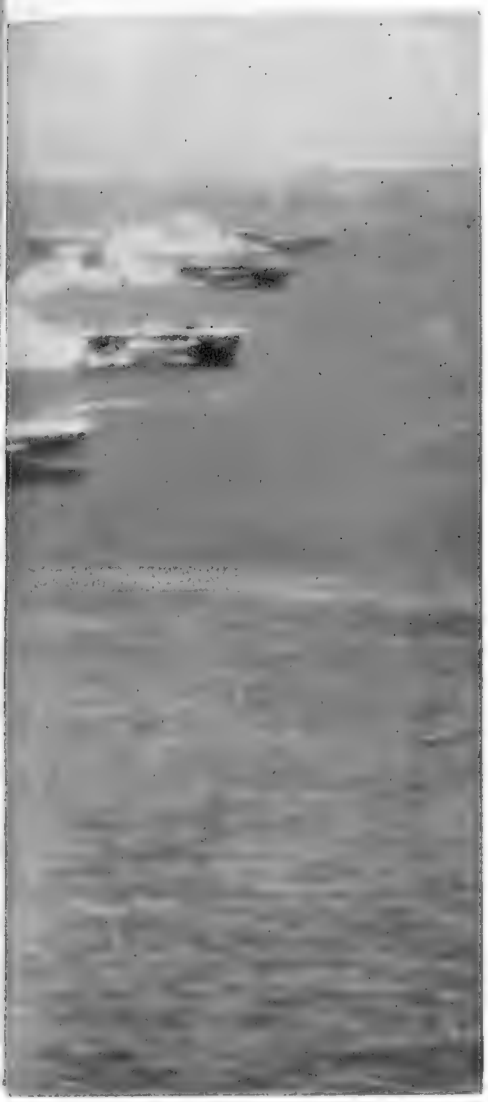
BOMBS AND SHELLS RAIN DOWN ON JAPAN

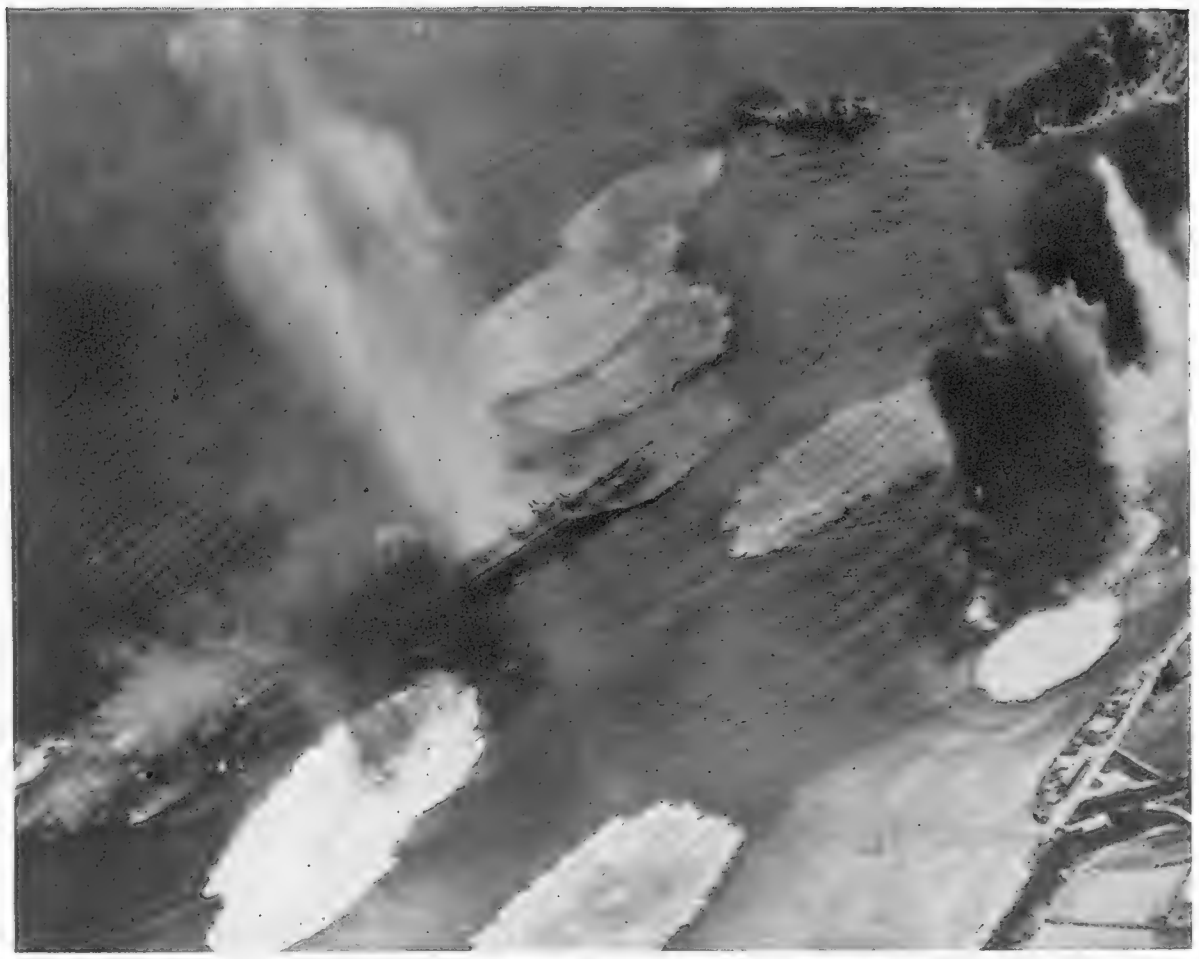
Some Striking Pictures from the Pacific Showing American Battleships and Aircraft at Work

JAPAN'S IMPROVISED MERCHANT NAVY TAKES A BEATING from the American bombers whilst at anchor in a mainland harbour—a scene from Honshu (*see note at right*)

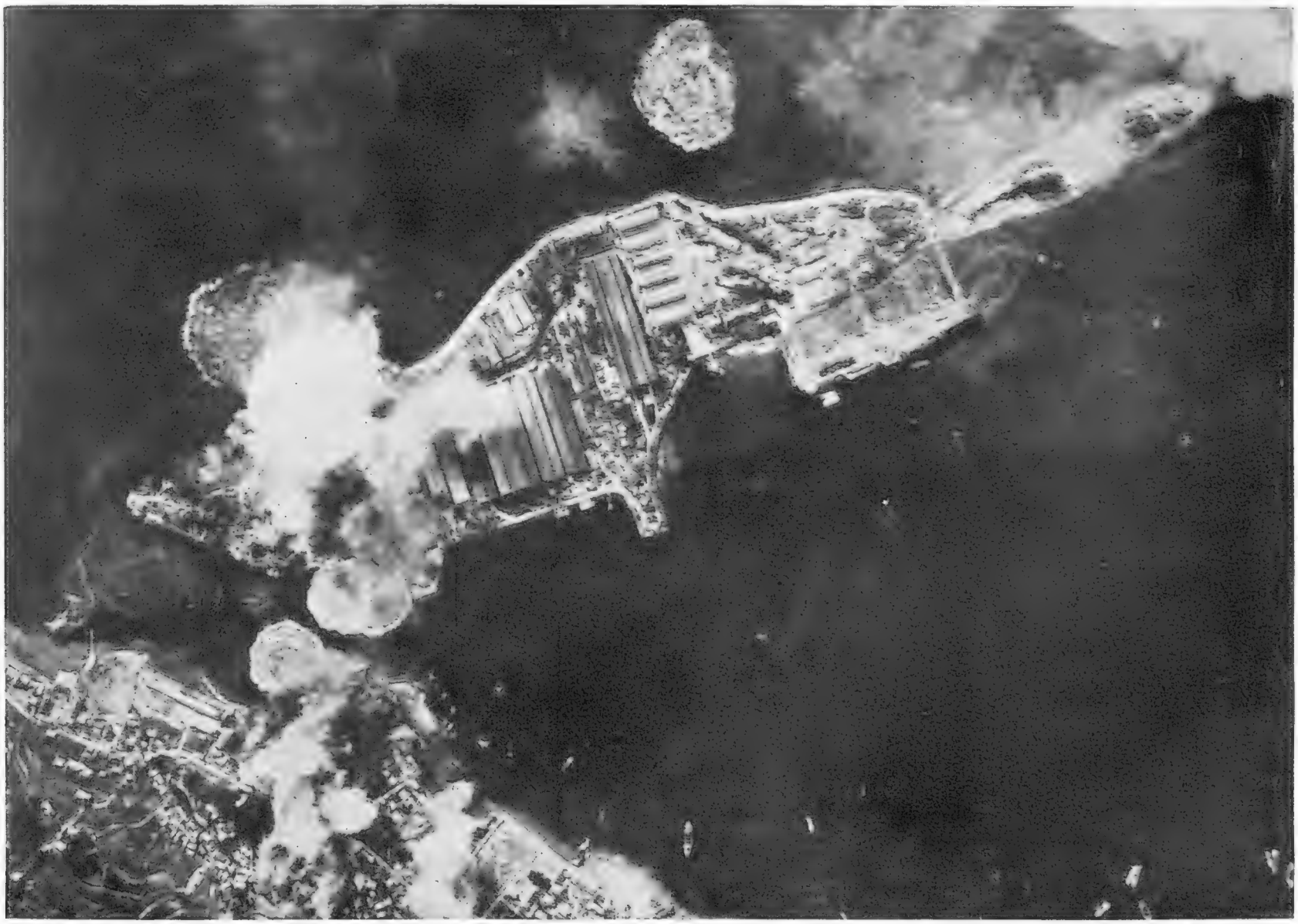
At left—Even whilst at harbour and within the protection of anti-aircraft batteries, there is no safety for the Jap merchantmen. This picture was taken at Hachinohe, in the Jap "Home" island of Honshu. These "ersatz" wooden luggers of the dwindling enemy merchant fleet have been hastily and crudely built to replace better ships sunk by the Americans. Many of them were sent to the bottom during the course of the attack by carrier-based aircraft of the mighty U.S. Third Fleet carried out on July 15

JUST OFF THE JAPANESE MAINLAND: The coastline can actually be seen on the left of this picture, showing how close the American battleships approach to carry out their bombardments of the "sacred soil" of Nippon—without effective reply from the once-mighty enemy Navy. The battleships have taken up stations in line, and are picking out their targets with deliberation. The great warships later steamed almost to within rifle range of the Japanese shore, to blast steel plants and other vital installations without opposition from the enemy





CAMOUFLAGE HAS PROVED OF LITTLE ASSISTANCE TO THESE JAPANESE WARSHIPS. Its camouflage deception pierced, a Japanese cruiser of the Tone class is here rocking under the hammer-blows of carrier aircraft. Completely hidden on the right by geysers of water thrown up by the bombs, is another Jap warship. The Tone-class cruisers are the most modern vessels of their type in the enemy's Navy: they mount 8-in. guns. This picture was taken on July 24, at the Naval Base in Kure Harbour, on the island of Honshu



ANOTHER PICTURE FROM THE JAPANESE HOMELAND TAKEN DURING THE BIG ATTACK BY AMERICAN AIRCRAFT CARRIED OUT ON JULY 24. Two cleverly camouflaged Japanese aircraft-carriers lying at the Kure Naval Base were the target for the aircraft flown from American carriers on this occasion. The one on the left is surrounded by near-misses; the other, in the upper right, is concealed by netting running from ships to shore: it has also a number of huts built on its flight-deck, the better to hide it from the air

PART OF BALIKPAPAN, RICH OIL CENTRE ON THE SOUTH-EAST COAST OF BORNEO, where the latest Australian landing has taken place: This town has been a regular target for R.A.A.F. heavy bombers for many months. It recently received almost continuous attention. The outstanding features, including the oil dumps, Jap defence positions and underground stores, are clearly shown in this aerial photograph

HOW THE AUSTRALIANS WENT ASHORE THROUGH GAPS IN THE REEF AT BALIKPAPAN: The scene as troops of the Seventh Division landed east of the Japanese-held port, supported by American ships and aircraft

It was early in June that the Allies made their first landing in British North Borneo, capturing the island of Tarakan. Later in the same month landings were made in Sarawak to seize the oilfields of Seria and Liri, which the enemy had abandoned after setting the oil wells alight. Many of them retreated into the interior, where they met rough treatment from the Dyaks.

General MacArthur himself led the next landing on July 1. In five days the Australians had gained their main objectives, including the town of Balikpapan and the two airfields Sepinggan and Manggar. The former had been built by the Japanese, while the latter had been the one used by the Dutch civil air line before the war.

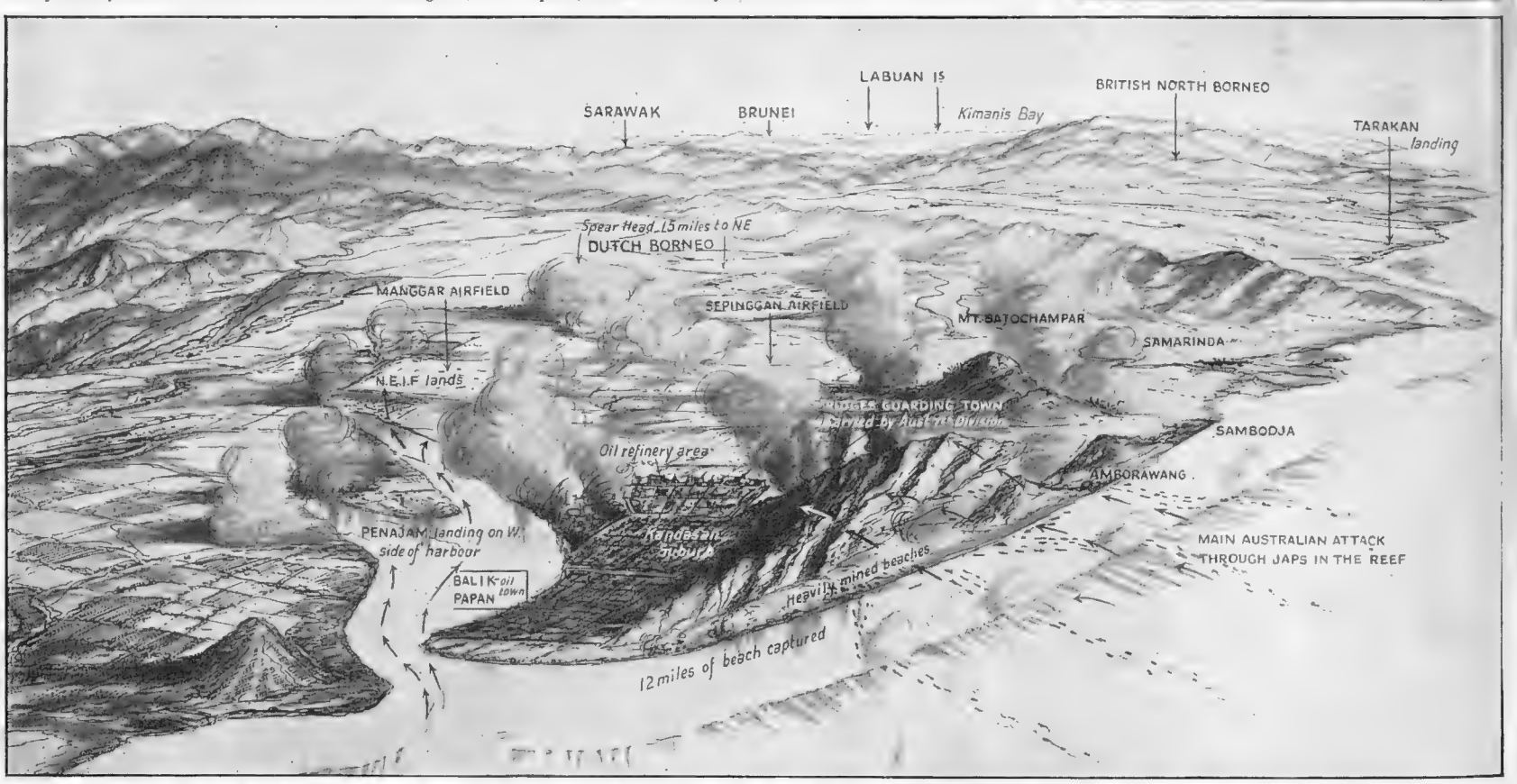
Fifteen days of air bombardment preceded the landings on the beachhead, which, in the customary Japanese method, was unopposed. The beaches were heavily mined and there was a wide and deep anti-tank ditch stretching all along the beach. The enemy had planned to flood the sea with burning oil, but before the landing U.S. Liberators had broken the pipe-lines. The Japanese defence was posted on the ridges of low hills covering the town of Balikpapan. These ridges were found to be a mass of tunnels, and were well supported by batteries of heavy guns, kept purposely silent during the air attack, and their positions consequently unknown. High grass, 6 ft. high, also hid the enemy, who kept up a strong resistance. But the Australians, with impetuous force, drove them from ridge to ridge till, on July 5, they rushed into Balikpapan city, which they found ruined and gutted. The Japanese had abandoned ammunition and weapons and the latest form of A.-A. guns in their hurry to flee from the city. They were pursued along the coast road towards Samarinda, offering bitter resistance, particularly at Mount Batschampa, which had been made into an enemy stronghold.

Another landing had been made at Penajam, on the western side of the harbour of Balikpapan, which can now be used as a landing-place, instead of the open beachhead.

NAVAL ACTIONS in PACIFIC WATERS

And the Capture of Balikpapan by the Australians

—Special Sphere Drawings



AUSTRALIANS' NEW CAPTURES IN DUTCH BORNEO: HOW THEY LANDED AT BALIKPAPAN AND PENETRATED INLAND. Twelve miles of coast were captured, in spite of strong Japanese defences, by the Australian Seventh Division. The oil town itself is now firmly held, and the Australians are now consolidating their gains and advancing into the interior—*Drawing by Percy Home* (See notes above)

THE GREAT JAPANESE BATTLESHIPS "HARUNA" AND "ISE" ARE LEFT BURNING, IN THE KURE AREA, WHERE THE REMNANTS OF THE JAP FLEET ARE NOW REPORTED TO BE LYING: They were attacked by American aircraft during a day of terrific air onslaughts. In this picture, the 29,330-ton "Haruna" is seen in the foreground: the 29,990-ton "Ise" is on the right; and a Jap cruiser of 7,000 tons (of the Kako class) is on the extreme left—*Drawing by Montague Dawson*

After the Americans had dropped warning leaflets on eleven Japanese cities, telling them of the heavy raids to come, six of the towns were bombed by nearly 600 Super-Fortresses. Altogether probably up to 2,000 sorties were flown by carrier-based and land-based aircraft, some of which went to the Kure area, where the remnants of the Japanese Fleet are now lying. The Japanese battleships *Haruna* and *Ise*, and three other cruisers, were left burning—thus further diminishing the once-powerful Jap Navy. *Haruna* belongs to the Kongo class: she was launched in December 1913, and is armed with 14-in. guns. *Ise*, a slightly bigger ship, was launched in November 1916, and also carries 14-in. weapons. The former has a complement of 980 and a speed of 26 knots; the latter has a complement of 1,360 and a speed of 23 knots. The Kako-class cruisers are vessels of 7,000 tons, equipped with 8-in. guns: they carry a complement of 604 and have a speed of 33 knots

THE BRITISH SUBMARINE WHICH THE JAPS COULD NOT SINK: Unable to dive, the submarine "Shakespeare" fights it out on the surface with a Jap armed merchant ship and Jap bombers. She is now back in a home port—*Drawing by Wm. McDowell*

A British submarine which the Japanese could not sink is back in a home port. She is the *Shakespeare*. During a gun action with an armed Japanese merchantman, this vessel, whose commanding officer is Lieutenant D. Swanston, was holed by a 12-pounder. Water poured into the engine-room and other compartments, and the submarine was unable to dive. She fought off twenty-five attacks by bombers and fighter-bombers, during which she shot down one aircraft and damaged three others. Afterwards she was towed to her Far Eastern base. The *Shakespeare* suffered sixteen casualties, two of them fatal. The official comment on the action says: "Lieutenant Swanston's leadership received magnificent support from the ship's company, who never lost heart and responded to every call made on them." Lieutenant Swanston was awarded the D.S.O., two other officers received the D.S.C., six ratings were given the D.S.M., and a petty officer telegraphist was awarded the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal. The *Shakespeare* is one of the smallest class of British submarines, and she is reputed to be a very handy craft. Her displacement when submerged is less than 1,000 tons; and she carries one 3-in. gun and anti-aircraft machine-guns

The NAVY'S "PHANTOM FLEET"

Which Hoaxed the Germans During the War

And Other Pictures of Allied Naval Activities in Europe and the Far East

For nearly two years of the war the Royal Navy used a phantom fleet of wooden warships fitted with dummy guns to hoax enemy reconnaissance aircraft and bombers.

They were merchant ships with elaborate superstructure of plywood and canvas, painted to transform them into replicas of R-class battleships and an aircraft-carrier. They were used as bait for U-boats, and as aerial decoys to draw air attack from the base ships at Scapa Flow and in the Firth of Forth when the Fleet was away, to dilute the scale of air attack on the Fleet when present, and to keep the enemy guessing as to the strategic disposition of our capital ships.

Dummy warships had been used with success in 1914-18, notably off New York in 1915, to frighten German vessels into remaining in harbour, with the result that the German armed merchant-cruiser *Kronprinz Wilhelm* was interned. Later they were used off the Dardanelles to trick the Turks.

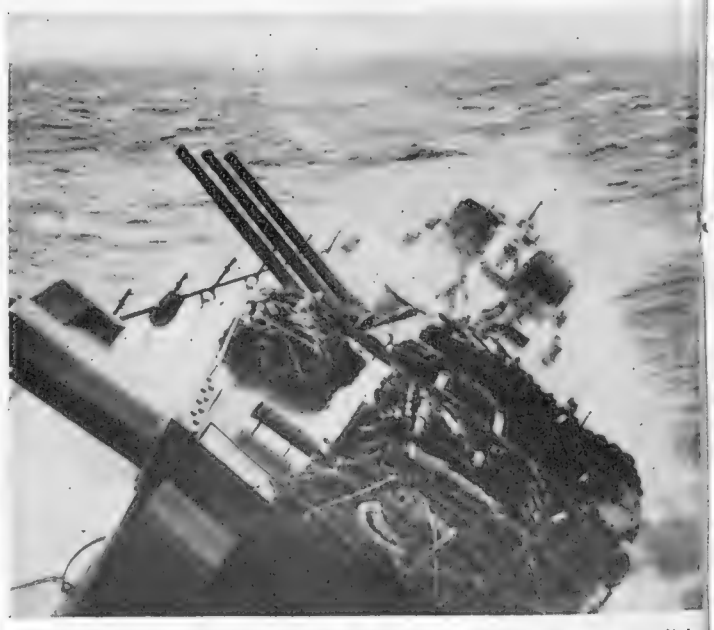
At the outbreak of this war a new force of dummy ships, known as "Fleet Tenders" for purposes of security, was quickly constructed on the instructions of Mr. Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty. Three 7,900-ton merchant ships belonging to Messrs. Shaw, Saville and Albion were used—the s.s. *Pakeha* and s.s. *Waimana* being turned into the 33,500-ton battleships *Revenge* and *Resolution*, and the s.s. *Mamari* becoming the 12,000-ton aircraft-carrier *Hermes*.

They were manned by naval "runner" crews and their holds were filled with thousands of empty barrels to give them greater buoyancy in the event of their being hit by bombs or torpedoes. Many rumours, which are known to have reached the enemy, were started by the appearance of one of these mystery ships in ports in Scotland and on the Tyne.

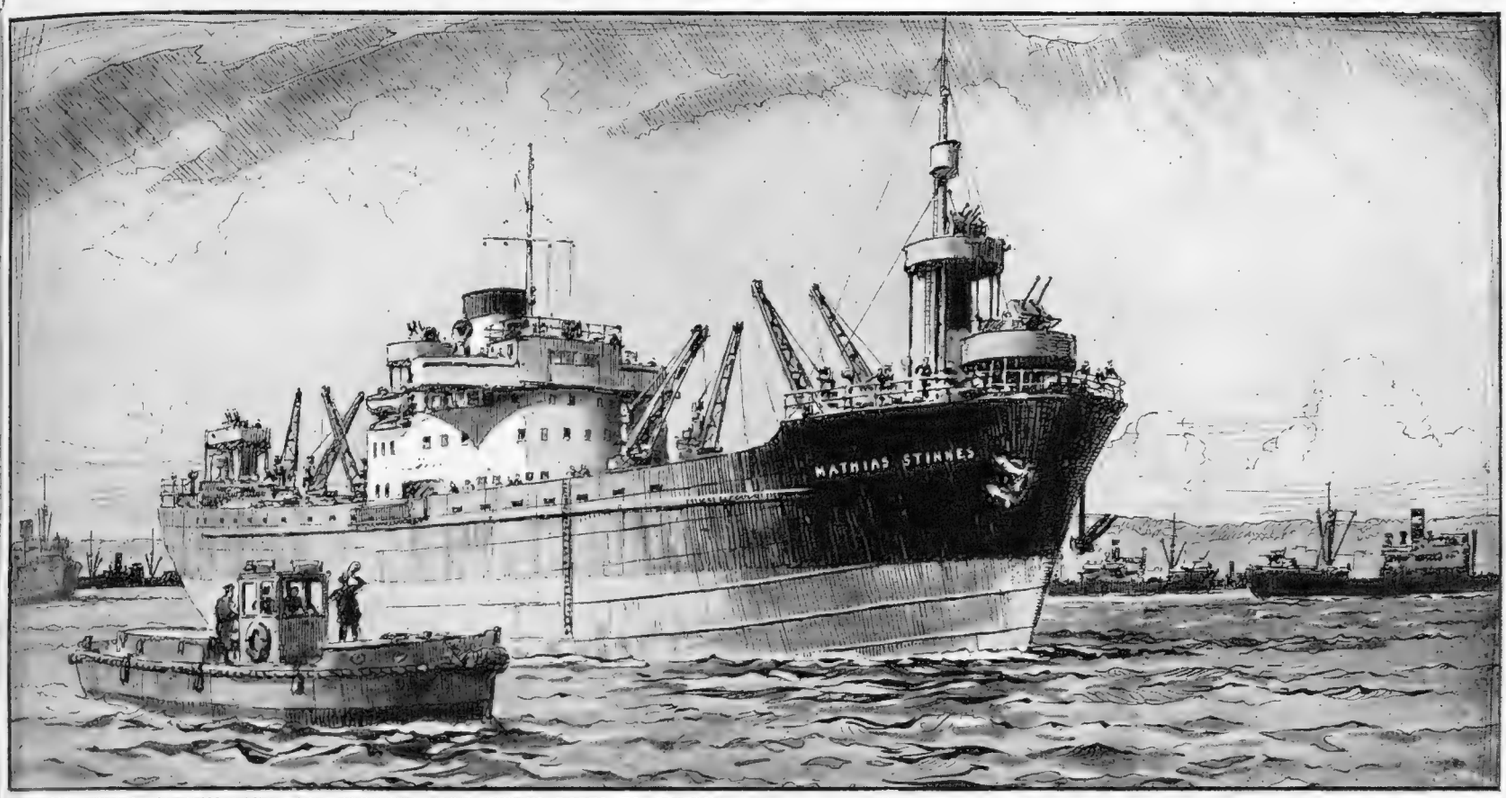
By 1941 the dummy warships had served their purpose. S.S. *Mamari* (alias *Hermes*) had been wrecked off the Wash; the other two were handed back to their owners and are still sailing as merchant ships to-day.

A DECOY FOR THE LUFTWAFFE: An aerial picture taken at Scapa in July 1940, showing a "dummy" of the aircraft-carrier "Hermes." It was a merchant ship camouflaged with wood and canvas to mislead the reconnaissance planes of the Germans

ANOTHER PICTURE FROM SCAPA TAKEN IN 1940: Merchant ships camouflaged to represent R-class battleships. They were used in Fleet anchorages in the first two years of the war as aerial decoys and to dilute bombing attacks. In the foreground is one of the "battleships"; and in the left background the dummy carrier "Hermes"



A CRUISER CRASHES THROUGH A HEAVY SEA IN THE PACIFIC: The light cruiser *Sante Fe* is rolling very heavily, with waves sweeping her decks as she rides out a typhoon in the South China Sea, where she has been operating with a fast American Carrier Force. For being in action for twenty-five months and sailing 221,000 miles without a major overhaul, the *Sante Fe* has now set up a record for the longest tour of operational sea duty

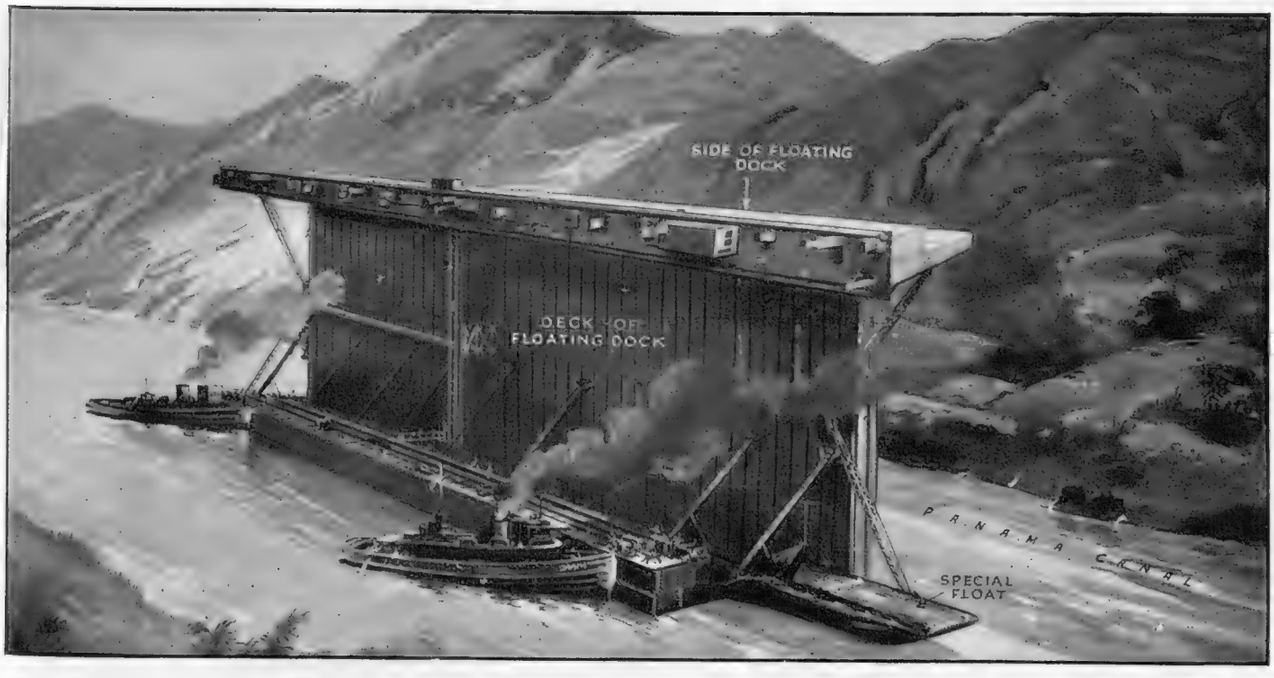


GERMAN ARMED MERCHANTMEN ARE BROUGHT FROM ENEMY PORTS TO BRITAIN: They were sailed across the North Sea by German crews, but under a guard of Royal Marines. The "Mathias Stinnes" is one of the most modern of this fleet of ex-enemy cargo vessels—*Drawing by Wm. McDowell*

The drawing above shows the arrival of the *Mathias Stinnes* in the Firth of Forth. She is a modern cargo-liner of the type that could be of great value in helping to replace those lost during the past five years. She appears to be all-welded, and well armed with anti-aircraft guns. Note the individual electric cranes to each hatch, which replace the usual derricks and ensure rapid handling of cargo, and the imposing superstructure and bridge. Being empty, she rides high in the water, showing clearly the welded laps of her hull. In the foreground, a harbour-master's launch gives her directions where to moor, and in the background are other German craft already at anchor

—AND HERE IS AN ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE VESSEL SHOWN IN THE DRAWING ABOVE: It was taken from a naval plane as the merchant fleet sailed from Kiel under British escort. The vessels came to anchor off Methil, on the north shore of the Firth of Forth

A BRITISH DESTROYER BRINGS A GERMAN U-BOAT CREW TO GIBRALTAR: This picture was taken on July 13, when H.M.S. *Verity* brought from Cadiz to Gibraltar thirty-nine members of the crew of a U-boat which had been damaged and chased inshore by H.M. Trawler *Haarlem* in September 1943. The thirty-nine survivors had been interned. Here a boatload of the prisoners is seen approaching the *Verity* in Cadiz Harbour. This was the first time the White Ensign had been flown in a Spanish port since the beginning of the war



***On left*—TOO WIDE FOR THE PANAMA CANAL: An American floating dock is taken through on its side**—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*

The need for floating docks in Far Eastern waters has grown month by month, so that war vessels can be repaired on the spot instead of having to steam back to the United States. This section was too wide to traverse the Panama Canal right way up, so it was canted over on to its side on a special float designed by the Naval Civil Engineers Corps. After its passage from ocean to ocean, the dock was turned right way up for its journey to the Far East

A DANISH RESISTANCE TRIBUTE TO R.A.F. PILOTS : A memorial is erected in a forest near Copenhagen. In a quiet clearing to the north of Copenhagen, members of the Danish Resistance Movement have erected a memorial stone as a tribute to the crew of an R.A.F. Mosquito aircraft which crashed there in September 1944—Flight-Lieut. R. H. Thomas, of Saskatchewan, and Flying Officer G. J. Allin, of Croydon. The stone was unveiled on July 22, in memory of the two airmen and in recognition of the work of the R.A.F. in dropping arms in the same forest for the members of the Danish Resistance Movement. The money was raised among the local Resistance men and their families in the villages around. This scene was taken after the unveiling. In the centre is Wing-Commander H. M. Kerr, A.F.C., member of the R.A.F. Mission to Denmark. On the right is Mr. Wedell-Heinen, head of the Civil Government in the region. The inscription, in Danish, reads : " For Denmark's freedom we thank God. On this spot fell two messengers. They came from England to Denmark's shore and brought weapons for our country's fight. They brought us freedom by their death. God give them peace in the heart of Denmark "

WHAT'S GOING ON ABROAD

News-Pictures from the Continent and Africa

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF U.N.R.R.A. VISITS GREECE : Mr. Herbert H. Lehman, Director-General of U.N.R.R.A., is here seen during a tour of the docks at the Piraeus with M. Varvaressos, the new Cabinet Minister who has foiled the activities of the Black Market racketeers and brought prices down to a reasonable level, and the Greek Prime Minister, Admiral Voulgaris. Mr. Lehman is visiting Greece to review the supply situation. He has also recently been to London, where he signed an agreement under which U.N.R.R.A. will furnish relief and services to the Dodecanese

THE FIRST WAR-CRIME TRIAL IN MUNICH : The Six-Officer Commission who passed the Death Sentence : they are—from left to right—Colonel George E. Anderson, Colonel Richard Sears, Colonel Fenton H. Wood, Major William D. Denson, Colonel Karl W. Curtis and Major A. D. Simms (the latter is just out of the picture)

GENERAL BURROWS RETURNS TO WEST AFRICA after a tour in Burma and the Middle East : Lieut.-General M. Brocas Burrows, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, West Africa, has arrived back at his General Headquarters after an eight-weeks tour of West African troops serving overseas. During his tour General Burrows travelled thousands of miles in Burma, visited rest and reinforcement camps in India, and training depots in the Middle East. General Burrows is here seen on the right, with Brigadier N. R. Kennedy on the left, and Brigadier C. E. M. Richards in the centre

THE CRIMINALS AT THE MUNICH TRIAL : Nikolaous Fachinger is on the left, Heinrich Flausaus on the right. They are under armed guard, and two interpreters are seated with them. At the first War-Crime Trial in Munich, Nikolaous Fachinger, Chief of Police of Gross-Gerau, and Heinrich Flausaus, Nazi Party members, were accused of beating to death two unknown American airmen, captured near their town on August 29, 1944. They were tried in one day and sentenced to death by a Six-Officer Commission of the American Army

THE FIRST A.T.S. WEDDING IN THIRTIETH CORPS IN GERMANY : On July 29, in the picturesque old Lutheran Church at Niceberg, Thirtieth Corps had its first wedding in Germany. The bride, dressed in traditional white, was Company-Sergeant-Major Milly Inman, of Withernsea, Yorkshire : the groom was Lieut. Bernard A. Francis (R.E.M.E.), of Richmond, Surrey. Bride and groom first met when they were both attached to the same anti-aircraft battery near Hastings in July of last year. Mrs. Francis went to Belgium in January 1945 with the first Heavy Mixed Anti-Aircraft Battery to fight the Flying Bomb menace in Belgian towns. She has been in the A.T.S. for 4½ years. Lieut. Francis has been in the Army for three years. A guard of honour was formed by members of the Company-Sergeant-Major's mess at Thirtieth Corps

THREE STUDIES OF PIERRE LAVAL DURING THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL PÉTAIN IN PARIS. They show a very changed Laval, with haggard and lined face. His altered appearance has been commented on by all the correspondents now reporting on the trial. But all agree that his fire and eloquence have been abated not one whit. Laval was called as a witness for Pétain: but, in reality, he has delivered an outline of his own defence at his coming trial for treason. He was expelled from Spain by Franco and flew to Austrian territory held by the Americans; by them he was at once forwarded on to France

THE FIRST DEMOBILISATION MEN ARE FLOWN HOME FROM ITALY: Flown home in Lancaster aircraft, the first demobilisation contingent of British troops to travel by air from Italy recently landed at an R.A.F. aerodrome in Northamptonshire. When they went out, some of the men took seven weeks to reach Italy: their homeward journey lasted less than seven hours. Here they are seen disembarking from the aircraft which flew them home

THE TRIAL OF A FASCIST MONK IN MILAN: The trial of Father Eusebio, the Fascist monk accused of having made many propaganda speeches during the last period of Mussolini's rule in Northern Italy, has opened in Milan. Here is he shown behind bars, during the trial

THE TRIAL OF MAJOR-GENERAL BELLOMO: Allegations that he was beaten up and clubbed by Italian soldiers with their rifle butts, shot in the leg and saw another officer shot dead a few yards away, were made by a British Commando officer when the hearing opened at Bari Assize Court of the first war-criminal trial before a British Military Court in the Mediterranean. The accused was Major-General Nicola Bellomo, Italian commander of the Bari area in November 1941. He was charged with having instigated and taken part in the killing of Captain G. Playne, of the Gloucestershire Hussars, and with having instigated and taken part in an attempt to kill Captain (then Lieutenant) R. R. Cooke, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment. Both of the officers were held as prisoners of war at a camp at Torre Tresca. Sitting in the Court on July 23, Mrs. Bellomo, her two daughters, and her son heard the General plead "not guilty" to both charges. He was, however, found guilty and sentenced to death

GOERING'S FAMOUS HUNTING LODGE OF "KARIN HALL" IS NOW A COMPLETE WRECK. It lies in the Russian zone 40 miles east of Berlin: it is believed to have been wrecked by the Germans themselves. Although Herman Goering's famous hunting lodge, "Karin Hall," is in ruins, there is still plenty of game in the country surrounding the site. Goering raised this beautiful lodge amid the finest hunting ground in Germany, which has been used for these purposes for many years, having been owned by the Kaisers before the Nazi regime. The hall was named after Goering's first wife. As guests of Colonel Demian Koncherov (of the Berlin District Command), a party of Americans, which included General Sidney Hines, well known in the U.S. as a crack shot, had a good day's hunting in the preserve recently. The site is in the Russian zone 40 miles east of Berlin

FRENCH CHILDREN FLY IN GOERING'S PLANE, to test a new whooping cough cure: A new use is being made of the plane which formerly belonged to Goering and which is now in French possession. Now little French children suffering from whooping cough are being given flights in this aircraft so that they can breathe the rarefied and pure air of the high altitudes

AN AMERICAN FORCES UNIVERSITY IS OPENED IN BRITAIN: General John Lee, who opened the University (on right), congratulating General Claude M. Thiele, who commands it, at the opening ceremony. Behind is Brig.-General Paul W. Thompson, Chief of the Information and Education Programme

A VIEW OF THE PROFESSORS IN CHARGE OF THE INSTRUCTION as they listened to General Lee delivering his opening address. All of them are in uniform and all hold commissions in the U.S. Army

A GENERAL VIEW OF MEMBERS OF THE U.S. FORCES lined up in front of the College buildings at Shrivenham as General John Lee (in foreground) made his address at the opening of the new University

The first U.S. University College on British soil was opened on August 1 at Shrivenham, in Berkshire, where a military barracks has been taken over for men of the American forces whose studies were interrupted by the call-up. Some 3,600 soldiers are now in residence and have begun courses ranging from business administration and engineering to philosophy and the fine arts. Each course is of two-months duration. It is expected that about 20,000 men will pass through this "Pocket Yale" during the next eight months

IN ENGLAND TO-DAY

Training American Soldiers for Peace; and other Pictures from Many Parts

AMERICAN SERVICEMEN ARE TRAINED FOR LIBRARY WORK in a London institution as part of a new scheme: Under the "Training Within Civilian Agencies" scheme of the U.S. Army in Europe, with the double object of helping to maintain the morale of troops who have to stay on in Europe and of preparing the men for their return to civil life, four-week refresher courses for librarians have started at the Library Association Headquarters in Malet Place, London. After the first week of formal schooling—all volunteers must be graduate librarians or students—they are sent all over the country for practical experience at University, city and county libraries. The first class shown in this picture includes men and women from various parts of America and Canada. Also in the picture are Mr. P. S. J. Welsford (Secretary of the Library Association and organiser of the scheme) and Mr. D. C. H. Jones, the librarian

THE RUINS OF BRAMBER CASTLE, NEAR STEYNING, IN SUSSEX, PURCHASED BY THE NATIONAL TRUST: The property consists of a hill of twelve acres crowned by the ancient Castle ruins, of which the remains of the Keep form the most extensive part. The National Trust has been able to find a sum of £2,900 for the purchase of the ruins of Bramber Castle, near Steyning, Sussex, thanks to a fund put at its disposal by the late Dr. F. B. Penfold. The property consists of a hill of 12 acres, crowned by the Castle ruins, of which the remains of the Keep on the south side form the most extensive part. The Castle is an ancient one. From the time of Thomas de Mowbray (created Duke of Norfolk in 1388) it remained the property of the Duke of Norfolk till 1925. The Trust hopes to be able to raise the necessary funds locally for tidying-up the site and carrying out necessary work to prevent further deterioration

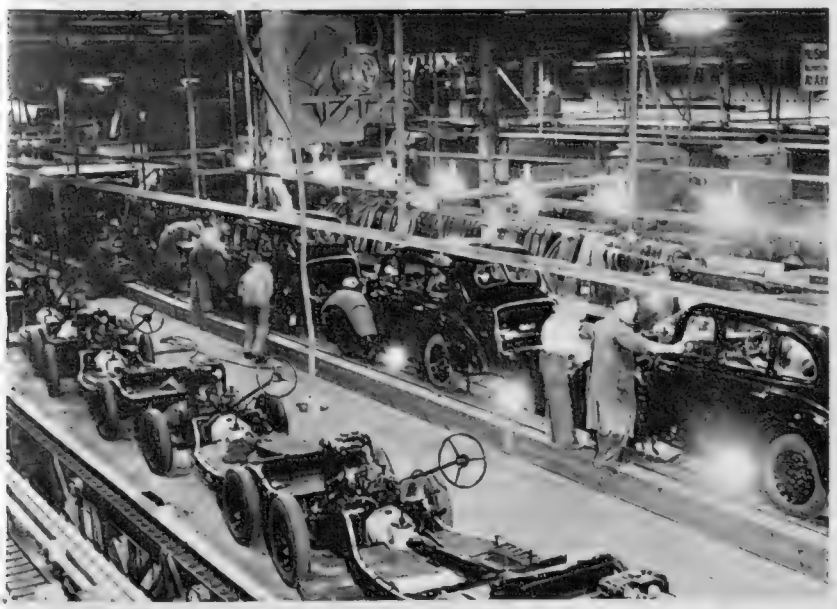
A FOUR-MASTED SCHOONER BRINGS TIMBER FROM SWEDEN TO BRITAIN: The former Swedish training-ship *Albatross*, one of the few four-masted schooners still sailing to-day, photographed as it entered Lowestoft harbour a few days ago with a cargo of timber, urgent priority in Britain's housing drive, from Goteborg, in Sweden

THE TRAINING BATTALION OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS IS INSPECTED BY THE KING in the Quadrangle of Windsor Castle : Princess Elizabeth is Colonel of the Regiment. Here the King, with the Royal party, is taking the salute at the march-past. A few days ago, Princess Elizabeth, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, inspected the Training Battalion of the regiment at Victoria Barracks, Windsor, and later the battalion marched past the King, who is Colonel-in-Chief, in the Grand Quadrangle at the Castle. Headed by the band, the battalion then marched through the streets of Windsor to the Castle. The King took the salute from the dais erected opposite the George IV Gate. Beside the King's Colour was flown the Brussels Standard presented to the Grenadier Guards last week

PRINCESS ELIZABETH AT VICTORIA BARRACKS, WINDSOR, after she had inspected the Guards and examined the Standard presented to them by the City of Brussels

NAVY WEEK AT TEIGNMOUTH : Visitors come ashore after a cruise in a "Duck." Holiday-makers at Teignmouth are enjoying trips in invasion craft "Ducks" at 4s. per trip, sponsored by the Royal Navy for Teignmouth's Navy Week. This was officially opened by Admiral Sir Ralph Leatham, C.-in-C., Plymouth, who arranged for Air/Sea rescue boats and "Ducks" to take out holiday-makers to get money for the King George's Fund for Sailors

LAMMAS DAY FESTIVAL CELEBRATIONS IN SUSSEX : The scene outside Selham's ancient Saxon church as the Reaper (Mr. W. Morrish) and the Baker (Mrs. Gladys Butler) offer the first fruits of the harvest to the Rev. Dr. Shaw for the Blessing ceremony : The Lammas Day Festival, including the ceremony of Blessing the Loaf and the first sheaf of corn, was observed in the tiny hamlet of Selham, in West Sussex. Agricultural workers and farmers, with Land Army girl assistants, took part in the ceremony, led by the Rev. D. L. Couper, Chaplain to the Bishop of Chichester. Lammas Day is one of the oldest of the Church festivals, and is probably derived from the old "Loaf Mass" of the Anglo-Saxons



THE RE-CONVERSION OF BRITISH WAR FACTORIES : A scene inside the body-mounting shop at the Austin works in Birmingham. In the foreground can be seen the chassis of the new Ten, while in the background engineers lower the body down on to the chassis. Peacetime work in British war factories is gradually gaining speed. Many prominent car manufacturers are already turning out new models of British cars. Although the switch-over is of primary importance to the British manufacturer, he did not forget the Japanese war, and was prepared to meet military requirements. In the extensive Austin Works at Birmingham hundreds of civilian cars are rolling off the assembly line together with numerous military vehicles

AT THE AUSTIN WORKS IN BIRMINGHAM, where the manufacture of the latest Austin Ten is in full swing : The new chassis for civilian use is seen in the foreground ; in the background heavy Army lorries are under construction

The NATIONALISATION of the BANK OF ENGLAND

Some of the Issues Involved in the Step which the Government is Reported to be Contemplating

By CHARLES GRAVES

THE socialisation—a daintier word than nationalisation—of the Bank of England, mooted by Professor Laski and the Labour Party, is causing keen, cynical and amused speculation in banking circles. In November 1939, Dr. Dalton delivered a speech in which he said that it was not generally realised to what an extent the Bank of England was the agent and servant of the Treasury, rather than an independent financial dictator, adding, "To nationalise it would be pushing against the open door." Those words are going to prove somewhat indigestible now that he has been made Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Presumably the first step towards socialisation or nationalisation, or whatever the Labour Party likes to call it, will have to be the taking over of the Bank of England stock, and paying the correct price for it. This in itself is an almost impossible job. The official capital of the Bank of England is £14,553,000. The price of each £100 unit of stock stood at £380 just before the General Election, since when it has dropped to £360. One must therefore decide whether to multiply £14,553,000 by 3·8 or 3·6 to get anything approaching the right price. And even then this would be the wrong price, because a huge sum will have to be paid for goodwill, this being normal commercial practice when one firm takes over another and the latter's value is assessed.

What the object of all this would be, nobody seems to know. The yield on £380 Bank of England stock is barely 3 per cent. to the 17,000 stockholders. It means, therefore, that vast sums of public money would have to be spent in this effort to rob Peter by paying Paul. Presumably the whole idea is symbolic, rather than constructive.

It has been a favourite remark of Socialists in the past to say that the Bank of England is an anachronism, because it is not owned by the State, whereas most other central banks, such as those in Australia, *are* owned by the State. What this proves one does not know, unless it could be shown that English banking was less good than Australian, French, American or other banking systems; and everybody knows the answer to that one.

But perhaps it would be desirable to explain briefly what the Bank of England is and does. Founded 251 years ago, its control at present lies in the Court of Directors, based on a Governor, Deputy-Governor and twenty-four Directors. Of these, six are merchants or merchant-bankers, eight are manufacturers and traders and four are full-time executive directors, with no strings attached. The remainder have miscellaneous interests which are not easy to classify. No particular interest is represented in the Court, and the wide range of financial subjects on which the Bank's advice is sought, more particularly the development of relations with central banks overseas, made it necessary to appoint specialists to advise the Governors, thus getting the benefit of the most up-to-date knowledge. For the Bank is not only "the bankers' bank" (all important Empire and foreign central banks have accounts with it); it is also the Government's bank.

The Government deposits its revenue with the Bank, which keeps accounts and renders a number of technical financial services which raise no issue of policy, corresponding as they do to those which any other bank renders to its clients. The three main services which the Bank performs for the Government are:

1. The management of the National Debt, on which half the staff are normally engaged.

2. The arrangements for providing money to meet the fluctuating short-term needs of the Government, caused by the fact that taxes are coming in irregularly while expenditure goes on continuously. (The Bank, therefore, is ceaselessly engaged in estimating the effect of the Government's requirements upon the supply and price of loanable funds in the market, and can advise the Government of what adjustments to make in its weekly borrowings of Treasury bills or otherwise.)

3. The Bank undertakes the issue of currency in the form of bank notes, all the resultant profits passing to the Exchequer.

Apart from these specific functions, questions of policy arise from time to time, which involve discussions between the Bank and the Government. Some of these, such as the country's monetary standard, can only be settled by legislation and are, therefore, the responsibility of the Government and Parliament. Others, such as a large conversion of Government stock, may not require legislation, but continue to be the responsibility of the Government of the day. All the Bank can do is to give advice and technical assistance. It is up to the Chancellor to make the final decision.

As for exchange control, our departure from the gold standard in 1931 has called for increased elasticity in the management of the internal and external value of the sovereign. The first step in this new technique was the setting-up by Parliament in 1932 of the Exchange Equalisation Account, a Government account, which the Bank was told to administer. With the outbreak of war in 1939, the machinery which dealt with this account was expanded into the present Foreign Exchange Control, for the purpose of mobilising all our exchange resources in order to sustain the war effort. This involved the compulsory sale by British subjects of all kinds of American and other foreign holdings, which the most rabid Socialist might have hesitated to suggest. The Bank of England, in fact, has to administer not for the benefit of City interests, but for that of the community as a whole. Yet it is administered as a commercial concern, and as such is subject to the check on inefficiency imposed by normal considerations of profit and loss; but there are many occasions when considerations of public policy outweigh those of profit and loss.

It would be strange indeed if the Bank of England lost its independence during the war, the financial side of which it has waged so brilliantly. For it was founded during war—the war waged against Louis XIV. by William of Orange—and was incorporated as "the Government and Company of the Bank of England" following an Act of Parliament in 1694. Since then it has seen the rise of the British Empire, the Industrial Revolution, the development of the railways, the Napoleonic Wars with their threat of invasion, the repeal of the Corn Laws, the passing of the Factory Acts and the growth of the joint stock banking system and the 1914-1918 war.

Panic runs on the Bank, due to causes ranging from the "South Sea Bubble" to the '45 Rebellion, were successfully survived, and an attack by a mob during the Gordon Riots of 1780 was repulsed with the aid of the military. (It is from those days that the Bank's nightly military guard takes its origin.) A more serious crisis occurred in 1792, owing to the unrest caused by the French Revolution and the failure of many country banks, which had issued notes far in excess of their powers to meet them. The declaration of war by France led to heavy demands on the Bank for gold, and in 1797, when reserves of cash had dwindled to little more than a million pounds, an Order in Council was issued, prohibiting cash payments except for sums under twenty shillings. A declaration signed by merchants and bankers in the City, expressing confidence in the Bank and willingness to accept and tender bank notes in payments, did much to restore public confidence, and the Bank proceeded to issue £1 and £2 notes to meet the need for small currency.

The early part of the nineteenth century was a period of widespread democratic progress, and reform of the Banking system had been one of the subjects of political discussions.

The growth of a large number of small country bankers with the right to issue notes had caused trouble and distress when stormy financial weather brought about the failure of large numbers of them. The Bank, in order to strengthen the currency of the country, and also to extend its own commercial business, established fourteen branches in the main provincial cities, the first branch being established in 1826 at Manchester. In addition, joint stock banking away from London was legalised. Sir Robert Peel, who was Prime Minister at the time, determined to introduce legislation which would control and limit the issue of bank notes and so prevent the over-issue of paper money and its attendant evils; the important Bank Act was passed in 1844. This Act, by separating the Issue and Banking Departments of the Bank of England, limited and controlled the Bank's issue of notes.

To-day there is no possibility that any narrow or transient interest could secure control of the Bank of England, for anyone may own Bank stock, but nobody can have more than one vote, however much his holding; corporate stock-holders have no franchise at all. The Socialists cannot, therefore, claim that there is any possibility that a group of Tory millionaires could secure control. Equally, the comparatively low yield of the stock kills any suggestion that stock-holders are getting fat as the result of manipulations backed by inside information of Government plans.

TWO PEOPLE OF IMPORTANCE IN EIRE

THE MAN WHO IS TO BE "PRINCE OF THE SALTEE ISLANDS"—Michael Neale looks at his island from the Irish mainland. A quarter of a century ago Mr. Neale sold newspapers in London; later, he became a street navvy and dish-washer: now he is to be crowned Prince of Saltee Islands. He is thirty-four years old, and he lives in Green Park, Dublin. His island, situated off the Irish coast, is three miles square. Here he will make his own laws and coin his own money. The "Prince" intends making his island an exclusive playground on the same lines as Monte Carlo. In this picture Mr. Neale is wearing a special coat made for winter weather on the Saltee Island

THE MAN WHO IS TO BE "KING OF THE IRISH TINKERS"—Martin Ward, who traces his ancestry back for 500 years. He is to be elected at a special rally of the clans of Ireland at Clifden, Connemara. Ward is a direct descendant of Mac an Bhard (meaning "Son of the Bard"), who was songster to the Irish King Cuchalainn at Tara. The other contestant for the crown was beaten in a fair fight by Martin, who says he is the best scrapper in Ireland. Ward will get a caravan with four white horses from the tribes as a gift when crowned. Here he is seen in Galway after he had beaten the remaining contestant for the crown of "King"

BEFORE THE JAP SURRENDER

American Invasion Bases in the Pacific

AMERICAN INVASION SHIPS ARE LOADED UP IN THE MARIANAS FOR ONSLAUGHTS AGAINST JAPAN : American lorries are here seen hauling supplies to waiting Tank Landing Ships at a port in one of the Marianas group of islands in the Central Pacific. From the warehouses in the background a steady stream of lorries carry equipment and provisions for the U.S. troops *en route* to combat areas. The Japanese were expelled from Saipan, Tinian and Guam, major Marianas islands, by August 1944. Construction work was started during the fighting, and the three islands became huge military bases in less than six months. Guam, largest of the group, is the advance headquarters for the U.S. Pacific Fleet. From the Marianas, huge fleets of B-29 Super-Fortress bombers went out to batter targets on the Japanese home islands

A LANDING SHIP APPROACHES IHEYA ISLAND, NEWEST AMERICAN CONQUEST NEAR THE JAPANESE MAINLAND, OFF OKINAWA : The Tank Landing Ship, loaded with veteran Marines and their equipment, is approaching the beach on Iheya Jima, a tiny strategic island about 20 miles north-west of Okinawa. The picture was taken on June 3. The American landing forces seized their objectives without meeting a single Japanese soldier, making Iheya the seventeenth island of the Okinawa group in the Ryukyu chain to be taken. Though it has no airfields, Iheya was valuable as an observation-post and outpost guarding the much larger and far more important Okinawa. The Ryukyu group is about 375 miles south of Japan's home islands, and was being prepared as a sea and air base from which to attack Japan

JAPANESE " CHARMS " TO WARD OFF AMERICAN PLANES : The pattern on the left was discovered on the beach near Okayama, on the Japanese homeland. It is a representation of an old Japanese coin used about 300 years ago and worth about one penny. In modern Japan, it is frequently hung on doorways to ward off evil spirits. The two characters reading from top to bottom are " Kanei " and represent the period of the coin; the two characters reading from left to right spell " currency.". The enemy resorted to charms to ward off American attacks !

JAP CIVILIANS ON IHEYA JIMA ARE PUT TO WORK by the Americans after their capture of this tiny island north-east of Okinawa

NEW LAMPS and OLD

A Fortnightly Causerie on Life and Letters

By JOHN GORE

BESIDE THE SEA.—I *do* like to be beside the seaside. Indeed, I should like to be beside it now, as I write. But not the seaside of the post-war interim, nor even the seaside of the awful, unplanned, go-as-you-please 'tween wars era.

The seaside of my youth was a pleasant place. I am far from being a crusty *laudator temporis acti*. But . . . I shall have many on my side when I say that we allowed the coastline of England between Swanage and Frinton almost without a break to be suburbanised, shack-ridden, vulgarised and ruined for all the best needs and all sorts and conditions of men, women and children, in quicker time and to more fell and fearful purpose than now seems credible under peace conditions. It was wilful murder by some persons unknown, and the whole nation looked on and did nothing to stop it. War havoc by occupying troops, deliberately indulged, could hardly have produced results more terrible.

The speed of it! I used to be fond of the New Forest coast; Milford, New Milton, Barton. In 1913 I spent a week there, and remember the sea-coast farms and the cows grazing on the low, shelving sea banks. I returned in the late '20's. The little places were unrecognisable. A hideous Peacehaven rash barred the sea to all-comers from Hordle to Hurst Castle. A teeming, sprawling gypsy suburb of bijou villas, railway coaches, shacks, caravans . . . some tenanted by very smart bridge-playing folk, in dinner jackets and evening frocks, with Rolls-Royce cars parked beside them; others by humbler folk; some with children, but more without "incumbrances" and concerned almost entirely with the shade of tan on their shoulders and backsides.

The seashore farmhouses were house-agents' offices, the fields were unrecognisable, being laid out as streets and carrying bricks or cement instead of roots. There was no way down to the sea clearly to be seen. The slogans of this barrier-town, many miles long—indeed, 200 miles—were: "No parking here," "No admittance," "No road."

And, indeed, "no parking here" is the most familiar survival among the notices in the older, the "genuine," seaside fun-cities, from Brighton to Bognor and on to Sandbank-Poole.

In 1900 you could find a cove all to yourself, not outrageously inferior to Broadhaven (in Pembrokeshire) or Barafundel (as I last saw them in 1939), almost anywhere you chose to look between Cornwall and Norfolk. Thirty years later the speckled band had strangled the sea, barred the sands and scarified the entire coastline, joining one fun-city to another by an impenetrable cordon of dwellings in the great Peacehaven tradition.

"The Thing They Love."—It is no use grousing at Governments and local councillors, nor jeering at the vulgarity of semi-educated citizens.

No use to say with a shrug: "All men kill the thing they love." On the contrary, they destroy something they do not understand in order to create and preserve the thing they love.

A majority of this nation—a large majority—dreads solitude and prefers queues and crowds in holiday time. Blackpool and Brighton are the ideals of the many; Broadhaven and Barafundel of the very few. And all tastes are good—the good books tell us. The motor-car came and wages increased. More and more classes could afford the emancipation they brought. The "socialites," the rich and the fashionable, were displayed (like exhibits in a butcher's shop) browning their backsides on the Lido or Paris-Plage, and the less fashionable folk who read those fashion papers, were resolved to make themselves Lidos for the purpose at home. And in an incredibly short space of time, the English coastline was one elongated Lido, the Lido of a coster's nightmare.

War is a great educator. So is (or was) Mr. Butler. It is conceivable that majority taste has already altered concerning this coastal ribbon of Shoddy. Defence measures may have broken gaps in it and Nature, who repairs even faster than men destroy, may have already, here and there, begun the work of restoration. I do not know yet. I have recently revisited a fun-city or two on the Sussex coast. I saw bowling-greens there of incredibly beautiful turf. But I saw also tamarisk 10 ft. high and haymaking on tennis and golf lawns, and an endless ribbon of anti-invasion defences in rusty iron between the sea and that other ribbon of the Peacehaven, peaceful years. We are as yet well railed-off from our heritage, the sea; but things will improve; petrol will trickle back; and the car queues and the passion for bronzed skin will soon return.

A Chance for Repentance?—And when all is once more set for a nation-wide return to the coast and its joys, shall we, if the majority so desire, be able to scrap that hideous ribbon and build anew and build better, leaving judicious gaps here and there for the eccentric few who appreciate solitude and nature?

Nothing is certain; neither a national change of taste nor the means to ensue it.

There are vested interests which are not all "capitalistic." There are local councillors and speculators not yet all converted to purity and refinement.

We enjoyed too much solitude during six years of war. It may be that our passion for living in crowds will dictate our sea-coast and land-development again. A planned world is assured to us as a blessing of peace. But who shall prophesy what will be the taste, or the powers, of the planners?

I am a passionate believer in individual initiative and personal freedom. But always I have to admit exceptions and conditions to my broad beliefs and political ideals.

Lack of planning and go-as-you-please destroyed our heritage in record time; and I am by no means certain that a change of heart, assisted by Nature, can undo the dreadful crimes of the years between, which blacken and blister our pleasant coastline from Land's End to the Wash.

Where there's a will, there's a way. The barriers of war, rusty girders, iron fences, mines, pill-boxes and bombs came in a night of anxiety behind a mighty national will. And these will go quickly enough behind the same directing and popular will. But the other, still uglier, barrier? That is not so certain, nor so quick, a job to be done. At the time of writing the purpose lacks the direction and the driving force of popular will, ascertained and firm. That older ribbon, for all we know, may be as popular and proudly worn, as the new Defence medal ribbon. Each represents a mass effort to set up a firm and impregnable barrier between the sea and the sea-coast, an effort not concerned with natural beauty or outworn notions of amenity.

Let us be just, and clear our minds of cant concerning the seaside. Max B. has painted the other side of the seascape—the unromantic picture, the surrealist picture, of the seaside in winter and solitary gloom.

The seaside needs colour and sunshine and warmth. All our ideal memories so condition it. When it rains on the shore, or the north-easter blows, romance oozes away. Then, indeed, a cinema, a scenic railway, a musical horse or a bumps-arena, even a whelk-stall, all become solaces and even necessities.

I plead here only for a very few gaps in the speckled band which bars our coastline, for the few madmen who (in sunshine) still love solitude and simplicity and natural beauty. Can those gaps be won back?

We are a maritime nation. England is a precious stone set in a silver sea. The sea has proved all through our history our chief blessing, asset and security, which we have fought to preserve with our noblest blood. And the sea is our best educator in religion and morality and decency. Those who go down to it and occupy their business in it, those best see the works of the Lord.

Odd, isn't it, that the whole nation in the last decades has combined, through greed and apathy and selfishness, to insult our saviour, to commit this indecent assault upon our best teacher, and to shut the gates of knowledge of God, of quiet reflection, of peace and beauty on mankind! Odd, and more than odd—beastly. The mammon of unrighteousness controls our seaboard—the very last place which it should overrun.

A CINGALESE "PIN-UP GIRL" who is now playing in a London revue: Dinah de Selfa is an eighteen-year-old dancer who has earned for herself the title of "Pin-up Girl of the East" by making 6,000 appearances for troops in her native Ceylon, and in India. She is now in this country, dancing in Jack Hylton's new revue, "For Crying Out Loud," at the Stoll Theatre.

The New London Stage Productions

Reviewed by PHILIP PAGE

FOR CRYING OUT LOUD (Stoll).—The title of this revue is a fair sample of the type of entertainment it affords. There is neither subtlety nor wit, but these are hardly suited to the broad acres of the Stoll Theatre. What Mr. Jack Hylton, who presents the show, has been shrewd enough to realise is that there is a huge public for broad jokes, slap-dash and very noisy fooling, much shouting down microphones, girls who wriggle their hips in so-called Oriental dances (the best wriggler, Miss Dinah de Selfa, really is Oriental and a native of Ceylon), and even for long bouts of table-tennis. The team of comedians is a strong one, headed by Nervo and Knox, who impersonate females, including Mr. Cochran's Young Ladies. One of these rode through the stalls on a donkey. Billy Caryll and Hilda Mundy are always an amusing turn. Will Hay, as a schoolmaster, has a large following of enthusiastic "pupils" in the audience. A restful and pleasantly contrasting episode was the dancing of Lamar and Rosita. Particularly Rosita.

Kiss and Tell (Phœnix).—This American farce, played by an English company, has also determined to avoid subtlety. But I could not find any humour in it either. I seemed to be in a minority in failing to be amused by the predicament of a sixteen-year-old girl about to have an illegitimate baby. I do not think plays about babies are funny, and we have had a lot of them lately. In this case, American youngsters are portrayed as being rather nastily precocious and the adult characters are well in the background. These adults were perfectly played by Miss Renée Kelly, Miss Hilda Bayley, Mr. Percy Marmont and Miss Marie O'Neill (utterly wasted in the tiny part of a servant). It says much for the charm and clever acting of Miss Tilsa Page that she made the aforesaid young girl not only endurable, but sympathetic.

THE CONGRESSWOMAN as she will appear on an American stage: Mrs. Clare Booth Luce is here seen in the costume she wears while playing the leading role in Bernard Shaw's "Candida," which has just been presented at Stamford, Connecticut. It is a deep-green taffeta travelling outfit as worn in the year 1895. This picture was taken at a leading New York costume company's showroom, where Mrs. Luce went to try on her costume

To-morrow's Eden (Embassy).—Mr. Anthony Hawtrey's series of productions has been on a remarkably high level. *To-morrow's Eden*, a post-war discussion by a group of English people who go to South Africa to try their hand at running a farm, is rather below that level. I would not call it a poor play—it has plenty of intelligence and is well produced and acted—but at times it proves rather a dull one. If those people had talked less about themselves they would probably not have made such a mess of that farm. Miss Diana Churchill and Mr. Barry K. Barnes were the quarrelling lovers, Miss Mary Kimber knows all the fundamentals of "teen-age" acting, and a first-rate performance was contributed by Mr. Hawtrey himself.

HOW THE WEATHER FORECASTS ARE MADE

The pictures reproduced on this page, show some of the work of the Meteorological Organisation of the Air Ministry—including the Central Forecasting Station—where weather information is gathered and transmitted to stations of the R.A.F. and other Services. They also show the working of the "radio-sonde" apparatus, the wonderful new invention whereby the secrets of the upper air are revealed to observers on the ground.

The radio-sonde is, in reality, a self-contained weather-recording and transmitting set: it is carried aloft by a balloon, and its messages are sent back to earth by radio. During the war it was used, amongst others, by Allied agents in German and former enemy-occupied territory.

It has now been revealed that the Central Forecasting Station was located near Dunstable during the war years: this has for long been a very hush-hush Air Ministry secret.

"RADIO-SONDE"—A BRILLIANT NEW INVENTION FOR SUPPLYING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE STATE OF THE UPPER AIR. ***On left*—The balloon is filled indoors and the radio-sonde apparatus tied to it with string:** In this picture may be seen the three-arm windmill with conical cups projecting from the transmitter: this drives a switch so that the required information is transmitted in a definite sequence. ***On right*—The "radio-sonde" is ready for release:** Below the balloon is tied a small parachute. The balloon expands as it rises into the rarefied upper air: in the stratosphere, at a height of 10 miles or more, the balloon bursts, and the apparatus then floats down on the parachute

RECEIVING AND CONVERTING THE RADIO SIGNALS TRANSMITTED BY THE RADIO-SONDE APPARATUS into pressure, temperature and humidity measurements: The signals are picked up and amplified on a short-wave receiver and measured on a cathode-ray tube. The measurements are plotted on graphs and evaluated while the balloon is still ascending. The information is sent to the Central Forecasting Station and broadcast throughout the Service

RELEASING A PILOT BALLOON FOR MEASUREMENT OF THE UPPER WINDS: The Leading Aircraftwoman on the right is about to send the balloon up: the other is at the theodolite ready to follow its path upwards. The balloon is filled with hydrogen, to rise at 500 ft. per minute. These balloons are also used to measure the height of the cloud base. The slide rule is to work out wind speed and direction

CHIEF FORECASTER, Mr. C. K. M. Douglas: He gained his wings during the war of 1914-18, and has been studying the vagaries of the atmosphere for more than twenty-five years.

PREPARING A CHART FOR THE FORECASTER on an outline map of Europe and the Atlantic: The entries are made in the form of letters, figures and symbols—in red or black ink: they give details of wind, temperature, cloud, barometric pressure and visibility. A new chart is prepared every three hours

MEASURING THE MOVEMENT OF CLOUD by means of a nephoscope: This gives the direction of the wind at the level of the cloud—which may be as high as 30,000 ft.—and the speed of the wind at the level of any cloud of a known height

The World of Books—By Vernon Fane

WAR, ADVENTURE, HISTORY AND DRAMA

Nevil Shute's New Adventure Story; An American Airman's View of England; A Monk's Part in the Resistance; Lord Elton's Imperial Commonwealth; Emlyn Williams' New Play

MOST of the books this week are concerned with war and the contemporary scene, which is not unnatural, since the majority of writers work from experience, whether personal or hearsay. Of the present batch, the most distinctive novel is Mr. Nevil Shute's MOST SECRET (Heinemann. 9s. 6d.), which is the story of three young officers with personal scores to settle with the Germans. They are all English, though one of them has knocked about in the Americas, and another of them has spent the greater part of his life in the surroundings of French *bourgeoisie*. The third is a Yorkshire boy, married idyllically to his childhood companion.

PART OF A MINK COAT—before it becomes a coat: The Black Cross, a specimen of mink worth at least £150 and the most valuable animal in a display of mink, designed to show the spontaneous variations of colour in these animals, which has been opened at the London Zoo. Housed in the Mappin Terrace Pavilion, the display includes such rare varieties as the Silver Sable or "Blue Frost," and Platinum Blue. The exhibits were sent specially for the occasion from the Aylwyn Fur Farm at North Kildonan, Manitoba

When this girl is killed, slowly and hideously, in a London blitz, Oliver, in the R.N.V.R., finds a bitter pleasure in his anti-submarine work off the south-west coast. There he meets the others in casual encounters, and with them conceives the idea of a new kind of Commando work on the coast of Brittany. Lying at a nearby Devon anchorage is a big fishing-boat, brought over by some Breton sailors, and left there when they join the Free French Forces. The name of its home port, painted on it, suggests the perfect objective for their first attack: a town where feeling is particularly strong against the occupying Germans.

This is to be a Commando raid with a difference, however. With the secret blessing of the naval and the military high-ups, the boat is fitted out with some armament and with an immensely powerful flame-thrower. This is to be the new weapon with which they will fight the enemy at close quarters, getting well within the range of his guns, and relying only on the surprise element to save themselves.

One raid, then another, are successful, and the tension builds as the Germans are increasingly prepared for the attacks and the handful of Englishmen as determined as ever to launch those attacks. Finally the terrible sufferings of the German casualties start a minor mutiny in their naval unit, and this, combined with the townsfolk's resistance, is enough to justify the Germans in bringing one of their divisions back from the Russian front to maintain discipline. The little group of Englishmen, at frightful cost to themselves, have succeeded in their job. Mr. Shute's writing is of a quality that makes the quietest detail of the fitting-out of a ship as absorbing as its ultimate adventure. He writes with an authority that is inimitable, and a complete lack of spurious tricks of excitement.

This is a first-rate story of heroism very truly in Drake's tradition.

WE ALWAYS COME BACK (W. H. Allen. 8s. 6d.) could scarcely be more different in type, though it, too, deals partly in heroism—the kind of heroism it takes to man a bomber for mission after mission over the intense flak of industrial Germany. The story is told here in a series of flash-backs by the navigator of such an air crew, an American captain who expresses himself vividly and with a kind of crude economy about his activities between the bombing missions. Thus, while the account of this last bombing run is exciting enough in itself, it is interrupted by descriptions, detailed where usually one expects no details, of adventures with girls in dance halls and casual bedrooms and pubs. Mr. James Allen has given us an odd picture of an American airman's view of England, shocking but perhaps salutary since, unedifying as it is, there is no reason to suppose that it is totally inaccurate. The "pick-ups" were apparently so easy that every time the Americans sent a party into a town to collect girl partners for a dance, they found that they hadn't provided enough lorries. Good food and good drink were the chief baits, and that explains the chief, though not the most attractive character of the narrative.

It is not a pretty picture, nor even a well-written book, but it is far from dull and has a limited honesty about it that, properly taken, should not damage the relations between the two countries.

THE "RARE MONSTER" WHICH HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS A COMMON GOOSE-FISH, OR FROG-FISH: Mr. Edward Rowe Snow, a Boston Harbour historian, exhibits his strange catch

Mr. Thomas Kernan is an American author who served in France with the American Red Cross, was arrested and interned by the Germans in 1942, and, in the two years of his captivity, wrote a novel about one phase of German oppression which was passed by their censor through the rather transparent device of making the scene of the story Spain. Now, restored to its original southern Germany and to the first years of the Nazi rule, it emerges as a moving and distinguished novel.

NOW WITH THE MORNING STAR (Bodley Head. 7s. 6d.) has two fine qualities: originality of theme, and what I can only call style, in its writing. This book is not an example of that careful and often self-conscious absence of literary manner that for the past twenty years has created an uneasy style of its own, but the writing of a man who respects words and the importance of their sequence; a man who, in respecting words, does not waste them.

Nazi oppression may appear a tragically familiar theme, too, but not as Mr. Kernan treats it. His scene is an abbey of ancient foundation in the mountains not far from Baden-Baden, where monks of the Cistercian Order, under the vows of poverty, chastity, obedience and silence, form a completely self-supporting community.

In this community exists one monk, Brother Nicholas, a simple, direct man of peasant stock, who is allowed to use his gift of craftsmanship for the benefit of the abbey. He shapes ploughs, mends wheels and, with extraordinary faithfulness and care, copies the old bindings on manuscripts and missals. When the Storm Troopers come to take over the abbey and its treasures for their own purposes, he is evicted and left to earn his living in a Germany so changed that he is lost in it.

In the end, he finds his way back, but to a different kind of sequestration. The abbey is now a prison, its chapel desecrated and its vineyards tilled by scientific "experts." Brother Nicholas has been sentenced to a long term for a supposed currency deal—a story he has invented to cover his activity on behalf of the church. After some time he discovers a way of escape, but after long and slow meditation, for Brother Nicholas has little intellectual equipment beyond his faith, he decides to stay with the abbey, to outlast the war that is beginning, and to be ready to begin again with his Order when a new Europe will be built.

In the foreword to his new and important work, Lord Elton writes: "I have tried to write a history, sufficiently founded upon the authorities, yet capable of being read with enjoyment by the ordinary reader, of that greatest and most fruitful of recorded political achievements, the British Empire. This is a story of which at present, thanks largely to the indifference of schools and Universities, the British themselves know next to nothing. . . . These words are written before the long struggle against the fifth despotism, the Germany of Hitler, has ended. But if there is to be any future for freedom in the age to come, it seems certain that, as pattern, or even, it may be, as nucleus, of the world organisation of the future, there will be a vital rôle to be played by the one world community in existence—which discovered and spread abroad the art of self-government, and has already established permanent peace among a quarter of mankind."

THE MOUTH OF THE GOOSE-FISH, showing two small hands and another set of teeth

According to a statement by Dr. Howard R. Hill, Zoology Curator at the Los Angeles County Museum, this fish is no rare seamonster but quite a common fish, found frequently in the North Atlantic. He identified it as the *Lophius Piscatorius*, or goose-fish found at about 30 to 240 fathoms down off both coasts of the North Atlantic. The second set of teeth are actually situated in its stomach

IMPERIAL COMMONWEALTH (Collins. 21s.) is as lucid, as profound, and as readable as the same author's *St. George or The Dragon*. It is, as even these short passages show, even more provocative, and its 500 pages offer scope for the serious student or the ordinary reader of Lord Elton's designation. This is not a book to borrow, whether from a friend or a library, but one to buy and study.

THE WIND OF HEAVEN (Heinemann. 6s.) is the published version of Mr. Emlyn Williams's current stage success, and it is interesting to compare the impact of this essentially emotional play when read, with one's feelings during the actual performance. I was moved by the play myself, and now find that I have the advantage of seeing Miss Diana Wynyard's graceful image moving through the scenes that I read. This might well be a case where interest in a book stimulates interest in a play.

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ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY MOTORS, BRANCH OF HAWKER SIDDELEY AIRCRAFT CO. LTD.

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An old Devonshire custom still kept up in some parts is the toasting of the apple trees.

The farmer, attended by all his workpeople and accompanied by an enormous pitcher of cider, goes to the orchard and encircling one of the trees recites :

"Here's to thee, old apple tree
Whence thou may'st bud, and whence thou may'st blow?
And whence thou may'st bear apples enow?
Hats full! Caps full!
Bushel — bushel — sacks full
And my pockets full too. Huzza"

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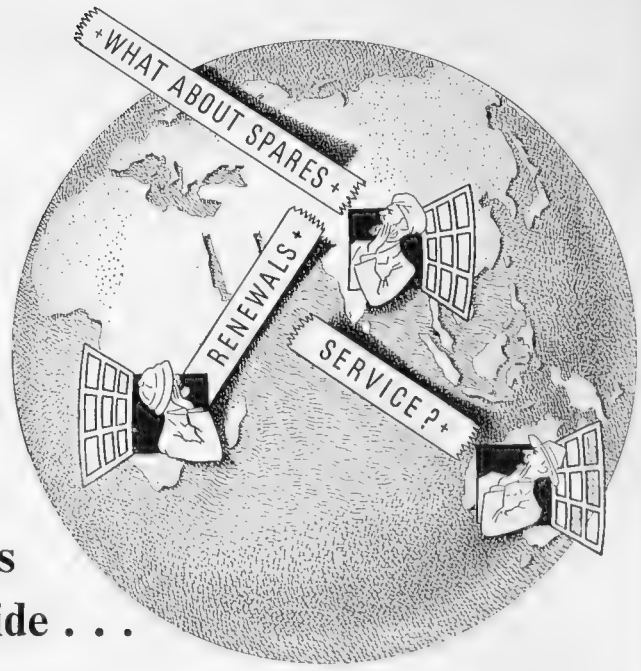

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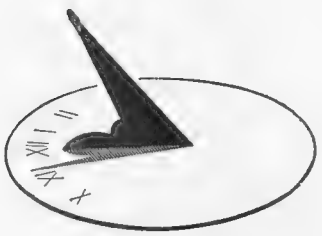

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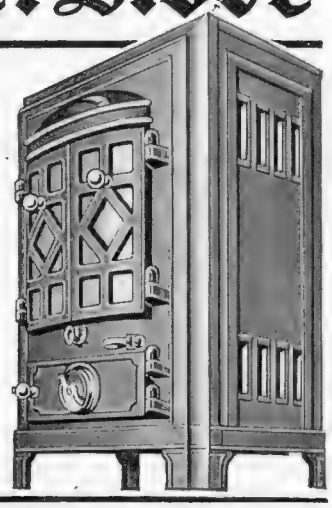

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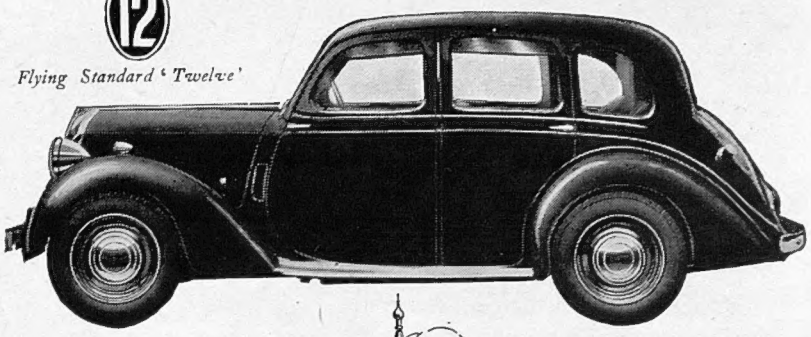
Flying Standard 'Twelve'



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Standard Cars

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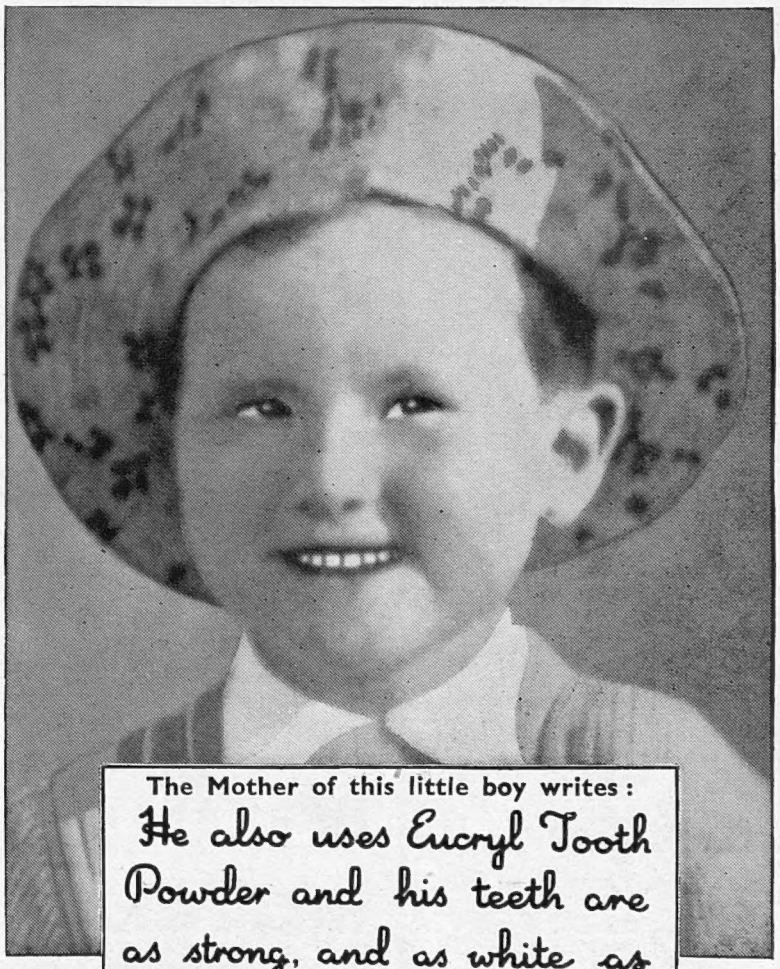

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One of Britain's finest hotels

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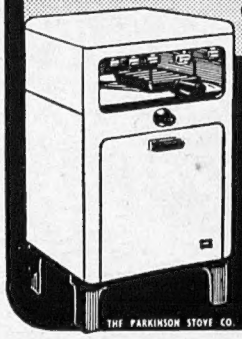

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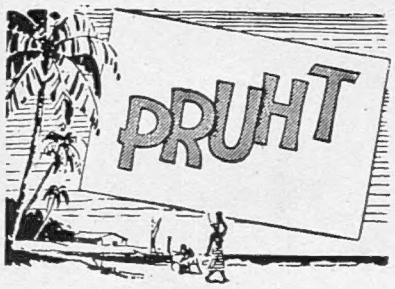
GIFTS gratefully received by the Secretary, W. R. Vaughan, O.B.E., Church of England WAIFS & STRAYS SOCIETY, JOEL STREET, PINNER, MIDDLESEX



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